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15 November 1982

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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SIGNIFICANCE OF 'ARAFAT MEETING WITH POPE, ITALIAN OFFICIALS EXAMINED

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic No 1351, 24 Sep 82 pp 19-20

[Article by Muhammad 'Abd al-Mawla: "Vatican Closes Its Doors in Face of Israelis While Waiting for Solution to Lebanese Problem; Papal Document Speaking of Jewish Conspiracy to Empty Lebanon of Christians"]

[Text] Rome--Last January, the Vatican received a message from the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs asking that an urgent appointment be set for Yitzhaq Shamir to meet with Pope John Paul II.

A few days before the cable was sent, Israel had annexed the Golan, thus arousing the world against it. But it wanted to reply quickly to the world's rejection of its step and decided to begin the movement with his Holiness the Pope.

The secretary of state presented the cable to the Pope because the ultimate decision is in the hands of the Pope in such cases. The Pope asked to meet with his top aides immediately.

The meeting was held and the Pope asked the conferees for their opinion: "Should we set an appointment for Shamir or should we disregard the cable?"

Two conflicting opinions were expressed at the meeting.

The first rejected the cable and the visit. The advocate of this opinion presented numerous reasons, including the fact that Israel had proven that it is a country violating international law and human rights with the force of arms. The advocate of this opinion used the word "criminal" to describe Israel, saying: "This is a state with ambitions in the territories of the neighboring countries and none of its officials should enter the Vatican to justify his country's tyrannical policies."

The advocate of the second opinion called for accepting Shamir's visit and enumerated the reasons, saying in part: "We must receive him only to learn what Israel wants from Lebanon and what are its objectives in this country to which we have been bound by the ties of religion since ancient times. We know Israel's positions toward all the countries surrounding it and toward the Arab world generally but everything is vague to us insofar as Israel's position toward Lebanon is concerned."

At this point, the advocate of the first opinion said: "If this is our objective, then there is no objection to Shamir's visit."

The Pope adopted the second opinion on the basis that a single topic be set for the visit, namely Lebanon.

Shamir came and his meeting with the Vatican leaders lasted 45 minutes during which the Pope and the advocates of both opinions directed all their questions to Israel's position toward Lebanon.

Shamir departed and the advocate of the second opinion looked at His Holiness the Pope and said: "Shamir has not added anything to the information we already know."

The Pope nodded his head in approval and the advocate of the second opinion then said: "No Israeli official will enter the papal palace 'perhaps for years and years'."

Israel's goals in Lebanon became evident and the Vatican no longer needed to hear Shamir's opinion. But there was another person whose opinion the papal palace wanted to hear.

The hall named after the departed Pope Paul VI is built outside the huge wall of the Vatican City. This hall was built [designed] by architect Neri a few years ago and it can hold 12,000 persons. In one of the rooms attached to this hall, Pope John Paul met with Yasir 'Arafat for 35 minutes (not 20 minutes, as the world media have reported). Thus, 'Arafat sat with the pope for 5 minutes longer than President Reagan did during his visit to Rome at the beginning of last June in the wake of the Israeli attack against Lebanon.

"Arafat arrived at Ciampino air base aboard a private plane on the morning of Wednesday, the 15th of the month. No representative of the Italian Government came to receive him. Those receiving the PLO chairman were the representatives of the Arab countries in Rome, a number of Third World representatives and Bishop Ilarion Capucci. The Italian Government did not attend but it did send its troops, fully armed, to the routes used by 'Arafat's motorcade to the center of Rome where he stayed at the Excelsior Hotel--a motorcade preceded by motorcycles and with 'Arafat waving the victory sign with his hands from behind the windows of his bullet-proof car.

Wednesday is the day on which the Pope meets with the masses weekly, appearing from the window of the reading room which is adjacent to his bedroom in the upper floor, delivering a written address to the people who overcrowd the Peter's Square (which, along with the other adjacent squares connected with it directly, can accommodate 250,000 people) and blessing them with his prayers and invocations.

Some had thought that the Pope's meeting with 'Arafat would take place after the Pope was to deliver his address, thus giving the Pope no occasion to speak about the Middle East. But the papal palace intentionally planned the

meeting to take place before the address so that the address may be inspired by the meeting, and this is what actually happened.

The Pope and 'Arafat insisted that their discussion take place without translators. Both spoke in English.

When the meeting ended and the chamber door was opened, one of the Vatican bishops told me: "Rest assured that the Pope's intervention in the Palestinian issue has exceeded his intervention in the Polish issue." When I showed surprise, he said: "The reason is Jerusalem."

I said: "I understand and I implore God to prolong his life and hope that he will not meet the fate of King Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz who had hoped to pray in Jerusalem."

The concern of those observing the meeting was to write something about 'Arafat's gun and bullet-loaded gunbelt. But the "chairman" foiled their opportunity, leaving his gun and belt at the hotel and coming to the Vatican dressed in dark olive colors as if to say: "I have come carrying the olive branch."

I asked the Vatican man [bishop] standing next to me: "Why is the meeting taking place in this room? Why hasn't it taken place in the third room from the Pope's bedroom?"

He answered: "The place is not important. We feel that the Pope has received a leader and established new policy."

From his voluntary exile in Paris, Raymond Iddih contacted one of his friends in Rome and told him after seeing television shots of 'Arafat's visit to the Vatican: "The Pope's reception of 'Arafat is a prelude to a visit [by 'Arafat] to the United States."

'Arafat thanked the Pope warmly for the reception given him and told him that he considers his meeting with him "a turning point in the PLO's efforts to gain world support for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights."

The Pope wished the Palestinian people freedom and told 'Arafat that the solution to the Middle East problem must steer away from the use of arms and of all forms of violence, primarily away from terror and revenge: "I believe in acknowledging the right of all peoples, especially the right of the Palestinian people to set up their independent state and Israel's right to security."

The official Vatican communique issued in the wake of the meeting says that "the Pope expressed during the meeting goodwill toward the Palestinian people and his sympathy for their long suffering."

When the Pope stood to deliver his address to the crowd, he added to the address an improvised phrase. He noted Bashir al-Jumayyil's death, asking

for mercy for his soul and urging and exhorting all the Lebanese with his parental concern to "use this event as an opportunity to strengthen the ties of fraternity and not to let it lead to division. Lebanon needs to realize its sovereignty, unity and independence..."

In the fundamental address he delivered, the Pope said: "Since the termination of the Beirut blockade, concerted diplomatic efforts have been exerted and some proposals have emerged to move the negotiations forward and to open a new path for the Middle East conflict. The Apostolic See follows with genuine and considerable interest all the initiatives and appreciates every effort and whatever is done to bolster the dialogue and to make it possible to realize a comprehensive solution to this conflict."

For the first time, the Pope declared a commitment to participating in solving the problem. He said: "The Apostolic See wants to participate in this effort, utilizing all its means and its resources in the process of searching for a peaceful solution. It is convinced that real peace cannot be attained without justice."

The Pope spoke of the Palestinian and Jewish peoples' rights. The Palestinian people's right is primary and nonnegotiable. This right is tied to the presence of these people and to their security on their own land to their maintaining their genuine character (the Pope did not mention the Palestinian homeland by name but the descriptions he used apply to the Palestinian state, as we have been told by an official of the Vatican Secretariat which is the equivalent of a ministry of foreign affairs and a premiership).

The Pope and the church view the Palestinian and Jewish peoples, the heirs of religious, cultural and historical traditions and the peoples rich with equal values, with sympathy and appreciation.

On the issue of Jerusalem, the Pope said that it is the city of God "Who has made it the place of His love and His choice and Who has put in it the great secrets of His love for man. This city constitutes a legacy to all and a place in which to engage in activities honoring man: Worshipping the one God, contemplation, prayer and doing fraternal deeds.

"I implore God and entreat all that the aspirations for peace in the entire Middle East, especially in Jerusalem, the holy lands and Lebanon, may be realized quickly."

The Vatican has been demanding the internationalization of Jerusalem since 1948 when the partition resolution calling for internationalization was issued. "The Vatican believes that Jerusalem is a separate entity independent of both the Arab and the Jewish states."

The Arabs rejected internationalization and the Jews annexed Jerusalem.

Since 1948, the Vatican has been in a difficult position. Israel is working to control all of Jerusalem, both the old and the new Jerusalem, and to make it its capital and the Arabs demand the Arabization of Jerusalem.

Then there was a period of silence until the 'Arafat visit took place and talk of Jerusalem and of internationalizing the entire city, both old and new, was revived.

I asked a high-ranking official of the Vatican Secretariat: "What does the Pope wish for Jerusalem now?"

The official answered without hesitation Internationalization. In case it is not internationalized, he prefers it to be Arab rather than Israeli because when the city was under Arab control no obstacles were put in the face of the followers of the main religions and no defacement of the holy places occurred.

"The Vatican knows what Israel is foing in Jerusalem and is well-informed regarding the violent conflict between Israel and Christianity in Palestine."

The Vatican has refused to recognize Israel.

One of the serious documents kept by the Vatican is a document talking of a conspiracy to devoid Lebanon of Christians. It is a conspiracy which started with the beginning of the war in Lebanon in 1975. It seems that Israel has been recently convinced by a new idea presented by Teddy Kollect, the mayor of Jerusalem, to Menachem Begin. Kollect said to Begin: "It is better to keep the Christians in Lebanon so that through them, we may maintain our contact with the Christian West."

'Arafat's visit to the Vatican has ended with a shock to Begin's soul, even though the visit did not assume an official character. Had 'Arafat met with Vatican Secretary Cassaroli, the situation would have been different. However, this does not diminish the significance of the visit because Faruq al-Qaddumi, the head of the organization's Political Department, met with Cassaroli last year.

In Begin's view, the visit is a sad development. But the Vatican views it differently. When I was riding the enormous elevator to descend from the top floor in which the Pope resides, I met Father (Monterizi), one of the three top figures in the Vatican Secretariat and the official in charge of the Secretariat's Middle East affairs. He said to me: "I hope it will be a visit for peace." Bidding me farewell, he said in Arabic: "Al-salamu 'alaykum [peace be upon you]." He was ambassador to Egypt and it is likely that he will be appointed ambassador in Baghdad within a few days.

The municipal building in Rome is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It was designed by Michelangelo and it is located in a spacious square.

At the entrance to the magnificent building stood Ugo Viteri, the communist mayor. 'Arafat got out of the limousine and embraced the mayor and all the municipal officials. Then everybody moved to a hall with magnificent paintings.

There, 'Arafat hastened to say to the mayor: "Many years ago, a man came [here] from Palestine. He was a fisherman. He entered not only the city but the hearts of the Romans also. Today, another man has come from Palestine. I am not a fisherman but an engineer. I also want to speak to the hearts of the Romans so that they may support the cause of my suffering people."

On the same day, 'Arafat had lunch with Italian President Sandro Pertini and addressed the 69th conference of the World Parliamentarians Federation, saying: "Eight years ago, I proposed at the United Nations the establishment of a democratic Palestinian state with peaceful means. But we will continue the struggle until the enemy forces regain their senses."

When 'Arafat entered the conference hall in the Italian Parliament building, the Israeli delegation, whose chairman had promised to do everything possible to prevent 'Arafat from delivering an address, withdrew. But the U.S. delegation and the delegations of the European parliaments remained in their seats and even applauded with the others.

'Arafat presented a statistical figure on the first Beirut battle, saying that 70,000 Palestinians were killed, wounded or lost. He then urged the conference to form an international committee to investigate Israel's war crimes in Lebanon.

A Western observer said in comment on 'Arafat's address that 'Arafat came to the Vatican in a political penetration operation seeking to crack the wall of the U.S.-Israeli alliance.

Addressing the conference, the Italian president mentioned the Middle East and urged peaceful coexistence between the area's peoples.

President Pertini had lunch with 'Arafat at the Quirinal Palace and the lunch was accompanied by a political discussion. But the discussion with the Italian president does not have that major political significance. The Vatican did not use any title with 'Arafat's name, and neither did the Italian officials.

The more important meeting took place with Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Colombo. Colombo is well-known to be the biggest Italian supporter of the United States and its policies in all parts of the world. They say in Italy that he is America's man whereas the Arab diplomats in Rome describe Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini as a 100 percent supporter of Israel. Spadolini refused to receive 'Arafat.

By comparing Colombo's and Spadolini's positions, the Arab diplomats say that the United States is introducing 'Arafat to the world while Israel is trying to conceal him from the world.

The pretext offered by the prime minister is that he does not want anybody to interpret his meeting with 'Arafat as an official Italian recognition of the PLO.

In the wake of 'Arafat's meeting with Colombo, the Italian Government issued a statement saying that it still clings to the EEC Middle East policy--a policy which favors collective European recognition of the organization when the organization recognizes Israel.

Israel was not convinced by the Italian Government's statement and started to attack Italy, its president and its minister of foreign affairs. The Italian officials rejected the criticism made by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The rejection came from the office of the prime minister who had refused to meet 'Arafat. The Italian official said that the language used by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs is "impermissible."

The Italian Government became divided in its acceptance and evaluation of 'Arafat's visit. The Italian president's meeting with 'Arafat was opposed by the Liberal Party, the Fascist Party and the Socialist Democratic Party. The Christian Democratic Party also became divided. The Socialist Party demanded recognition of the PLO. The leftist opposition parties approved 'Arafat's visit. However, 'Arafat met the leaders of the three biggest Italian labor unions which demanded that their government recognize the PLO. He also met with De Mita, the Christian Democratic Party secretary; Berlinger, the Italian Communist Party secretary; and Craxi, the Socialist Party secretary; He further met with representatives of the leftist parties. This proves that despite the ferocious war launched by Israel against 'Arafat's visit to Italy, the Palestinian leader managed to make a political survey in the Italian arena--a survey which will have its positive impact in the EEC countries. Fundamentally, Italy received 'Arafat, as the CORRIERE DELLA SERA has put it, in light of the European policy from the Venice communique to the Fes summit. President Bertini decided to meet with 'Arafat after having taken into consideration the Middle East political situation. The organization had been defeated militarily but triumphed politically and diplomatically--a triumph which reflected itself in moderation at the Fes summit.

The Italian Government took three points into consideration. Diplomatically, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had engaged in dialogue with the organization when al-Qaddumi visited Rome and Yasir 'Arafat had met with the Italian ambassador in Beirut several times before the organization chairman and his forces departed from Beirut.

Legally, the organization does not consider itself and does not want to be a government in exile. This is why the organization does not expect the Italian Government to receive it officially. This is why the fait accompli meeting took place.

Politically, the Italian Government took into consideration the positions of the parties of which it is comprised and found that the majority favored the meeting with 'Arafat, and this is what has actually happened.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

UBAF TO RAISE ITS CAPITAL--Union Banques Arabes et Francaises (UBAF), the Paris-based consortium bank, plans to increase its capital resources from \$80 million to \$130 million to back expanded international lending operations. The bank's shareholders will provide the funds in the form of a 7-year subordinated loan payable in two equal installments, the first in December and the second in mid-1983. According to UBAF's Secretary-General, N G. Nassif, the extra capital should enable the bank to boost its lending activity by about \$2 billion. At the end of June, UBAF had total assets of \$6.76 billion. Although UBAF, like other banks, has recognised the need for a more cautious attitude to international lending in the light of the problems posed by Mexico and other international debtors, Mr Nassif is reported as saying that there is still potential for some sovereign lending, in addition to trade-related and corporate finance. UBAF's shareholders consist of a group of Arab banks and governments operating through a Dutch holding company, as well as the French banks Credit Lyonnais and Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterieur. [Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 34, 11 Oct 82 p 6]

CSO: 4400/48

CONTACTS LEADING TO 'ARAFAT VISIT TO POPE DESCRIBED

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 292, 25 Sep 82 pp 15-16

[Article: "Trio Behind Historic Meeting Between Pope and 'Arafat"]

[Text] Until 1980, contacts between the Vatican and the PLO were confined to low-level contacts or took place through middlemen. But the Vatican was watching closely the PLO positions and activities, exactly as the organization was watching the Pope's statements and the comments made by the Vatican paper, especially comments pertaining to the Middle East. The PLO appreciated the Vatican's refusal to recognize Israel, as the Vatican was aware of the role played by Palestinian Christians in the PLO and the role played by Palestinian Muslims in protecting the Christian holy places in Jerusalem and other sites. The Vatican is also aware that the dialogue between Islam and Christianity cannot assume a serious character unless it follows the path of Palestine. Abu 'Ammar is the vice chairman of the Islamic Conference.

Both sides were awaiting the opportune chance and each side was waiting for the other to take the needed initiative to realize a top-level meeting between them.

Then last summer 'Arafat invited His Holiness the Pope to visit the camps and to see for himself the enormity of the destruction and terror unleashed by Israel against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and their civilian population.

In the wake of the invitation, meetings took place between the the sides at levels which both sides wish to keep secret for the time being. But those meetings resulted in arranging a meeting between Faruq al-Qaddumi, the head of the PLO Political Department, Monsignor Cassaroli, the Vatican minister of foreign affairs. At that time, the two sides agreed on the need for a meeting between His Holiness the Pope and Yasir 'Arafat when the opportune circumstances develop, i.e. in case the Lebanese government should invite His Holiness to visit Beirut or in case Yasir 'Arafat should visit Rome.

When 'Arafat decided to accept the invitation to address the World Parliamentarians Conference held in Rome, Nimr Hammad, the organization's accredited representative in Italy, contacted the Vatican Secretariat to set a date for a meeting between His Holiness the Pope and Abu 'Ammar. Nimr Hammad was

one of the very few who had been aware of the contacts and of the agreement between Cassaroli and Abu al-Lutf. His Holiness asked that he meet with 'Arafat privately and that the discussion between them be conducted in English because he wanted to discuss extremely important and sensitive issues with the PLO Executive Committee chairman and did not want anyone else to know these issues.

AL-MUSTAQBAL has learned from informed sources that the meeting has been successful and historic because its positive results will affect in the near future the course and the pace of the developments pertaining to solving the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue.

8494

CSO: 4404/10

ARABS SELL SHARE IN MALAYSIAN BANK

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 34, 11 Oct 82 p 6

[Text]

The highly profitable Arab-Malaysian Development Bank in Kuala Lumpur has passed entirely into Malaysian hands with the sale of shares held by Arab banks to Datuk Azman Hashim, a prominent local banker. Datuk Azman announced that he had acquired 45 per cent of AMDB from the Arab-Asian Investment Company of Kuwait, which held 33 per cent of the shares, and from the National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia, which held 12 per cent. Datuk Azman acquired 55 per cent of AMDB's shares from the Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Company in April. AMDB is Malaysia's largest merchant bank.

Datuk Azman emphasised that the sale of shares by Arab financial institutions did not mean that they were pulling out of Malaysia. The two former shareholders would retain three representatives on AMDB's board and he said the Arab investors would be continuing to place funds in Malaysia on what he described as a "broader front."

Datuk Azman did not disclose the price he paid for the shares held by the Arab investors but one report said he is believed to have paid about Ringgit 50 million (about \$21 million). He had paid Ringgit 56 million for his majority stake in the bank, which showed a pre-tax profit of Ringgit 15.2 million for the 15 months which ended last March. Profits for the 12 months which ended in December of 1980 were Ringgit 6.2 million.

CSO: 4400/48

BRIEFS

FIRST ARAB TRAVELLERS CHECK--The Arab world's first travellers cheque and credit card company has been set up by 60 Arab banks and financial institutions. The Arab Financial Services Company, formed at a board meeting in Abu Dhabi, will issue travellers cheques in leading convertible currencies such as the US dollar, the West German mark and the Swiss franc, according to a spokesman for the Arab Banking Corporation, a shareholder in the new venture. Credit cards and cheques in Arab currencies will be introduced at a later stage, AGC said. Arab Financial Services has yet to decide where to have its headquarters or when to begin operations. It is reported to have begun talks on possible affiliation with the Visa credit card business and other financial institutions. The Kuwaiti newspaper As-Siyassah reported that the company will have an authorised capital of \$30 million, divided into 3 million shares, while its paid-up capital will be \$10 million split into 1 million shares. Subscribers, consisting of Arab banks and financial institutions belonging to the Union of Arab Banks, will not be allowed to hold less than 10,000 or more than 100,000 shares in the company, the newspaper said. [Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in english No 34, 11 Oct 82 p 6]

CSO: 4400/48

GULF IMPORTERS LOSE ON TIMBER SHIPMENTS

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 33, 4 Oct 82 p 7

[Text]

A group of Gulf businessmen have suffered substantial losses over bogus documents concerning two shiploads of timber from Malaysia and have levelled charges of fraud against two Malaysians. Only about 15 per cent of the timber was eventually shipped to the Gulf, where it was sold at auction to defray legal expenses incurred as a result of the fraud.

The fraud was uncovered when the crew of one of the vessels complained to Singapore police that they had not been paid their wages. A police investigation led to the seizure of the ships; the cargo was handed over to the United Timber Agencies, which had supplied the timber and which also complained it had not been paid. In the meantime, the two accused Malaysians, identified as Messrs Salmeen and Ghanim, had obtained genuine letters of credit from the Gulf businessmen by using forged documents. The two accused men paid part of the freight charges to the shipowners, promising the balance before the two ships sailed.

The lawyer retained by the importers appealed against the court's assignment of the cargo to the original suppliers but was able to obtain only scant satisfaction and the case typifies the sort of frauds which the International Maritime Board in London was set up to combat. The IMB stresses that the fraud against the Gulf businessmen underscores the need for great vigilance by shippers, notably over the validity and genuineness of documents used in international trade.

CSO: 4400/48

PERSIAN GULF AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW YORK BRANCH OF GULF BANK--The Kuwait-based Gulf Bank is to open a branch in New York offering international banking facilities, it was announced in Kuwait. The bank's managing director, Mustafa Aissi Sultan Aal Aissi said that the move, the first of its kind for a Kuwaiti bank, was in line with Gulf Bank's aim to expand its activities and play a bigger role in handling commercial payments between Kuwait and other countries. Gulf Bank already has a representative office in London and has obtained permission to set up a branch in Singapore, where operations are expected to begin in the first quarter of 1983.

[Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 33, 4 Oct 82 p 7]

CSO: 4400/48

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY RESOLUTIONS PUBLISHED

Cairo MAYU in Arabic 23 Sep 82 p 6

[Text of Speech by unidentified member of NDP at its Third Congress]

[Text] Support for, and development of, the armed forces so that they can remain the armor which protects the nation.

Approval of the 5-year plan, and the demand that the executive bodies adhere to it.

Reaffirmation of the economic open-door policy in accordance with the plan's general framework.

Mr Chairman, and members of the congress:

We now conclude the work of our Third General Congress of the National Democratic Party, held under your chairmanship. During the course of 2 days the committees of the congress pursued their work during continuous meetings in which both you, Mr Chairman, and the members [of the committees] participated through your and their detailed discussions and constructive opinions, and during this time deputies of the prime minister and ministers gave their reports to these committees.

We heard opinions which truly expressed the needs of the broad base of the popular masses of our great nation and which were included in the recommendations of your congresses in the governorates. A great deal of consideration was given to these opinions when setting priorities and while we were discussing the 5-year plan--with great hopes for the future and full of optimism concerning serious and continuous work to be done along the path of development and production which will lead toward a better future for our great nation. Our nation has put its trust in our National Democratic Party and is determined to overcome, by means of more effort and more sweat, any difficulties which it might confront.

We promise God and we promise you that we will be in the forefront of those carrying out work and production on the various levels in order to bring about the comprehensive development which our nation seeks to have for its present-day life and its radiant future. We promise to make our experience with democracy more profound and to strive to protect it within a framework of the sovereignty of law, the values and principles of our society, and the principles and ideology of our National Democratic Party.

Permit me, Mr Chairman, to present to this esteemed congress some of the recommendations and resolutions which the 20 committees of the congress have arrived at. They represent the general framework of the work which we will be engaging in--with God's permission--in the various areas during the coming phase [of our nation's history]. All of the recommendations will be printed, distributed, and sent to all of the party secretaries in the governorates.

Foreign Affairs

The congress praises the clear and steadfast line of the foreign policy followed by Egypt, under the leadership of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, as well as the intensive contacts and efforts undertaken by Egyptian diplomatic personnel, under the leadership of His Excellency [President Mubarak], for the sake of achieving a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and for the sake of having our fellow-Arab Palestinian people achieve their right to self-determination.

The congress condemns the brutal attack on the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut which resulted in the death of thousands of innocent Palestinian victims. Israel bears the total responsibility for this massacre. The congress also praises the positive position taken by the National Democratic Party government concerning the initiative which it undertook by recalling the Egyptian ambassador [to Israel] for consultations. The congress also demands the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory. The congress reaffirms that Egypt is part of both the Arab and Muslim worlds and that it has a leading role to play in both the Arab and Muslim worlds. The congress also welcomes the positive steps taken in the realm of achieving integration between Egypt and Sudan.

The congress reaffirms the fact that Egypt is part of Africa and believes that Egypt has a pioneering role to play in the African continent, especially at a time when the OAU is suffering from fragmentation and disunity.

The congress reaffirms the fact that Egypt is fully bound by all of its international commitments and by the peace treaty which has the objective of bringing about a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace [in the Middle East], provided that the other parties adhere to the treaty both in letter and in spirit.

The congress supports all of the initiatives and efforts which have the objective of having our fellow-Arab Palestinian people attain their legitimate rights, and the congress, in this regard, welcomes the positive

points contained in the initiative brought forth by U.S. President Reagan concerning the Palestinian problem. The congress hopes that Egyptian, Arab, and international efforts, by means of contacts and discussions with the U.S., will be able to deal with the shortcoming contained in it and will be able to successfully coordinate President Reagan's initiative with the Egyptian-French plan proposed to the Security Council.

The congress, which reaffirms the importance of achieving Arab solidarity in order to deal with the challenges confronted by the Arab world, calls upon the Arab nations to end their differences and to achieve an ever-increasing degree of coordination, cooperation, and unity in the positions which they take.

The congress salutes the prudent Arab policy followed by the Sultanate of Oman and salutes the efforts which it has taken to achieve a rapprochement among the Arab nations.

The congress supports Somalia's right to defend its territory, unity, and independence.

The congress is proud of Egypt's pioneering role as a founding member of the nonaligned movement and of its constant efforts to support this movement and protect it from deviation and polarization. The congress supports the efforts undertaken by Egypt for the sake of cooperation with all peace-loving forces in the world and cooperation with friendly nations in Europe, Asia, and Latin America, and the congress supports the effective role which Egypt is playing in the various international assemblies and within the framework of the UN.

In this regard, the congress reaffirms the importance of initiatives taken by the masses by means of party contacts and exchanges among legislative institutions and labor unions.

The congress considers that the cause of peace is the core of Egypt's initiatives in the international arena and is the goal for which [Egypt's] courageous armed forces fought during the 1973 October War. In this regard, [the congress] congratulates the Egyptian people [and] is delighting the Arab world by the recovery of Sinai and the reestablishment of full Egyptian sovereignty over it by the deadline set by the peace treaty. The congress hopes that this will be an effective and practical beginning for the implementation of the two Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and will lead to the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territory occupied as a result of the June 1967 War.

The congress expresses its great alarm concerning the increasing dangers brought on by the Iranian-Iraqi war, and calls for more intensive efforts to be made in order to put an end to this fighting which is going on and to create a peaceful settlement of this conflict.

The congress, appreciating the importance of the fact that Egyptians living abroad should maintain their ties to their native land, demands that legislative measures be rapidly taken to issue a law concerning emigration and working abroad.

The congress recommends that concern be shown for the young second generation of emigrants as far as maintenance of their language and religion is concerned, and the congress recommends supporting efforts made by Al-Azhar, the Ministry of Religious Trusts, and the Egyptian [Coptic] Church to have this generation of Egyptians maintain its feeling of affinity to Egypt.

The congress salutes the efforts made to derive benefit from work done by educated [Egyptians] living abroad, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, in order to promote technological progress in Egypt and to contribute toward the progress and prosperity of the Egyptian people.

Economic Affairs and the [5-Year] Plan

The congress recommends approval of the framework of the 1982/83-1986/'7 five-year plan submitted by the government and recommends that all executive bodies commit themselves to the implementation of what is in the plan after it has been approved by all the constitutional institutions. The congress also recommends approval of the priorities which have been set by the framework of the 5-year plan. These priorities are as follows:

- A) Concern for the issue of production. The commodity production sector should be the basic focus for boosting the process of development.
- B) Steadily increasing self-reliance.
- C) More optimum use of human resources.
- D) Improvement in the standard of living, especially in the case of people in the low-income categories.

The congress recommends increasing the level of efficiency of the public sector and recommends that the law dealing with its development be rapidly issued. This would guarantee freedom of action to the public sector on economically sound bases, would rectify its manufacturing structure, and would enable it to effectively participate in the achievement of our economic and social development goals. The congress also reaffirms the important role played by the national, Arab, and foreign private sector as well as the role of the cooperative sector in promoting the process of production and distribution as well as participation in the achievement of the goals of the plan.

The congress recommends that increasing concern be shown for regional planning, and it recommends the issuing of follow-up reports in connection with the implementation of the plan, with such follow-up reports being both periodical and comprehensive.

The congress also recommends that financial and monetary policies as well as policies dealing with international economic relations, investment, and cooperation be oriented in a way which reaffirms the open-door economic policy in accordance with the general framework and its priorities and in accordance with the basic goals of the economic and social work [to be undertaken].

Defense and National Security

1. Defense

The congress recommends support for, and development of, the armed forces in matters of organization, armament, and training for the purpose of increasing their combat efficiency so that they will remain the armor which protects our nation from all dangers which might threaten it from within or protects it from any foreign aggression coming from any direction.

Egypt and Sudan both represent vital strategic depth for each other. For this reason, Egypt considers that any threat to the security of Sudan should be considered a direct threat to the security of Egypt itself. In view of this, Egypt is committed to providing military aid to its fellow-Arab country Sudan in case of any danger which might threaten Sudan's security.

The congress recommends continuing with the policy of providing support and aid to friendly Arab and African countries against foreign dangers which might threaten their security, in view of the fact that Egypt believes in its historic responsibilities vis-a-vis these nations.

The congress recommends continuing increased participation in production and national strategic projects. This should be done by supporting the projects of the National Service Agency in the armed forces and by increasing participation in food supply projects in order that [Egypt] arrive at a stage of self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

2. National Security

The congress recommends supporting the police and security apparatuses in order to guarantee that they be able to continue to perform their ever-increasing duties of achieving internal security and combatting crime and terrorism--in order that we have internal stability and cohesion in our domestic front.

The congress recommends supporting the special police apparatuses which combat speculation involving our people's food supply, monitor prices, stop smuggling operations, stop tax evasion, and combat trafficking in narcotics.

The Informational Media

The congress recommends completion of the facilities for television transmission of Channel 1 and working on the completion of facilities for television transmission of Channel 2 to all parts of Egypt, and the congress recommends taking the necessary steps to solve the problems concerning television transmission to Upper Egypt. The congress recommends the development of radio and television programs and media coverage in order to develop the Egyptian people culturally, to express the demands of the masses, to bring up general issues, and to provide the opportunity for presenting various views concerning issues of national action.

The congress recommends bringing to a higher level the content of the printed, audial, and visual informational media as far as material for children and young people is concerned. In this regard, the media should promote the Egyptian people's sense of national identity and further anchor the Egyptian people's authentic values and customs.

Programs and Principles

The Programs and Principles Committee has polled opinions concerning the basic issues involved in the ideology of the party, at the forefront of which are the issues of democracy, ownership of means of production, planning, and social justice.

The committee has approved of the predominant point of view concerning these issues. This work was done in order that the members of the party participate in putting together the final version of the party's ideology, the preparation of which is being carried out by the Ideology Committee of the National Democratic Party.

The congress recommends that the committee finish this work in the near future so that we will have a party document which will express the ideology of the party that will be adhered to by its members, be invoked by them, and be consulted as a source of guidance during their various party activities.

Organization and Membership Affairs

The congress recommends constantly striving to attract to the party persons who are active, capable of taking action, and possess the qualities of leadership.

The congress recommends undertaking the process of appraising the current leadership levels and striving to support the party organization's leaders by means of providing them with the services of young trained personnel who will work together with the present party leaders in order to make party work more fruitful.

The congress recommends training and developing party leaders by means of holding organizational and educational courses for them at the Center of National Studies.

Agriculture and Food Supply

The congress recommends concentrating on agricultural mechanization in agricultural operations, and the establishment of companies or cooperative organizations which would specialize in mechanized agricultural services. This should be linked to a plan concerning maintaining machinery, providing spare parts, and training the necessary technical personnel.

The congress recommends rapid registration of agricultural reform lands distributed as property to the peasants, and recommends that agricultural reform enter a new and advanced phase in order that production be increased.

The congress recommends concentrating on increasing production of meat, poultry, and fish, and that such items be imported only to the extent that they cover Egypt's production deficit.

The congress recommends working toward the completion of the poultry production and distribution chain, which begins with the raising of chickens and ends with the distribution [of the poultry products] to the consumers (and includes the fodder industry, slaughterhouses, refrigeration plants, and distribution centers).

The congress recommends reviewing the policy of distribution of fodder to the chicken farmers.

The congress recommends following the approach of establishing industrial-agricultural complexes, especially in the newly-settled lands, and recommends that the necessary utilities and facilities be provided for these complexes.

The congress recommends increasing the production role of the agricultural cooperatives in the rural areas, linking the agricultural production cooperatives to the consumer cooperatives, and developing the process of cooperative marketing of the crops.

The congress recommends horizontal expansion [of agricultural land area] to the tune of no less than 150,000 feddans per year.

The congress recommends that the government assume the burden in connection with providing the infrastructure, public utilities and facilities, and governmental services for reclaimed land areas.

The congress recommends that the private, cooperative, and joint sector become active in the process of land reclamation.

The congress recommends supporting the favorable terms provided to agricultural development banks and making them available to anyone who has usufruct rights to agricultural purposes.

The congress recommends continuing to follow the policy of rationing the use of irrigation water by controlling the irrigation sluice gates, being concerned about leveling agricultural lands under the system of surface irrigation, encouraging night-time irrigation, and studying [the use of] water rationing devices.

The congress recommends working within the framework of a national plan to eliminate the sources of pollution of the Nile River and the drainage system, and also recommends developing the flow of the Nile and the installations set up on it.

The congress recommends that concern be shown for maintenance of the drainage system, recommends mechanization of the operations of cleaning [the drainage system], and recommends development of the process of combatting aquatic weeds.

Energy and Petroleum

The congress recommends continuing to intensify efforts to search for petroleum and natural gas.

The congress recommends encouraging the use of alternative and renewable sources of energy.

The congress recommends more establishment of national and jointly-owned companies in the petroleum sector.

The congress recommends speedy implementation of the nuclear program for the production of electricity, and also recommends the use of coal as an alternative to petroleum.

The congress recommends continuing to work toward controlling the consumption of all sources of energy.

Industry and Mineral Wealth

The congress recommends making available the necessary investments for the processes of replacement and renovation of existing factories, and recommends the speedy conclusion of projects currently being implemented.

The congress recommends providing an impetus to the private sector in order to get it to increase its participation in the development plan. This should be done by means of revising the banks' interest rates on development loans as well as [revising] the customs duties on semi-finished materials, machinery, and supplies.

Education and Scientific Research

The congress recommends reaffirming the basic elements of the policy of education and scientific research, as stated in the draft of the 5-year plan, which dealt with the following--making education a right of [all]

individuals and one of [Egypt's] basic services, integration of the dimensions and effects of education from the cultural, social, economic, and national points of view, increasing school attendance, on the part of children for whom education is compulsory, to 96 percent by the end of the plan period, acceptance of all who pass the sixth grade of elementary school into the first grade of preparatory [junior high] school within the framework of putting compulsory education into practice and extending it to a period of 9 years, and expansion of technical education, especially industrial education, and linking its fields of specialization to actual labor force requirements.

The congress recommends expansion of 2-year technical institutes, supporting both regional and urban universities, achievement of balanced and integrated university and higher education policies which meet the requirements of our society in terms of [its] various fields of specialization and environments, the undertaking [by universities] of their responsible role concerning research and linking it to serving society, and supporting the National School of Advanced Studies.

The congress recommends supporting the activities of scientific research in the various production and service sectors, the responsible role of the Academy of Scientific Research, the universities, and the research centers in the various ministries, recommends enhancing our basic national environment and making it more capable of absorbing and utilizing technology in order for us to obtain a national [Egyptian] technology, recommends setting aside a suitable percentage of our national income for scientific research, and recommends controlling the use of available foreign financing. All of this is in the interests of better production and services.

Combatting Illiteracy

The congress reaffirms that the combatting of illiteracy, in its comprehensive sense, is not something which is merely restricted to teaching everyone how to read and write. It extends to, and includes, combatting cultural, social, and vocational illiteracy as well as illiteracy with regard to one's feelings of patriotism. This is a national and political responsibility assumed by the ministries, units of local government, political parties, public agencies, labor unions, cooperatives, and employers in accordance with a national plan being set up by the Higher Council for Adult Education which was formed in accordance with the Modified Anti-Illiteracy and Adult Education Law.

Youth Affairs

The congress recommends setting up a national plan for working with our young people which will possess continuity, be responsive to the actions and aspirations of young people, and will be oriented toward the utilization of our young people's creative talents.

The congress recommends that we begin to utilize the resources of our young people in a national project in Sinai which would be an appropriate prelude to creating a patriotic spirit among our young people and bringing them together to engage in the building and development of Sinai as a national objective. Furthermore, the objective of having them build up the Sinai is also that of building and developing them as Egyptian people.

The congress recommends that the 5-year plan include the completion of all sports and youth facilities in all major cities and local areas in order that young people be able to pursue their hobbies and activities as well as their various personal interests. This is something which will require that every governorate have a complete athletic stadium complex having all the necessary youth and athletic facilities. For this reason, the congress recommends increasing youth and sports appropriations in the realm of investment for this 5-year plan. The congress also recommends encouraging the domestic manufacture of sports equipment and gear by means of setting up a national factory to engage in this industry.

The congress recommends strengthening and consolidating the bridges of mutual understanding between the party and our young people by means of [their] active participation in the activities of the party, by means of holding a continuous dialogue between the party and our young people, and by means of having young people represented at all levels of the party.

Local Rule

The committee recommends arranging the necessary appropriations for public utilities and facilities in our cities, especially in the Greater Cairo area where it has become urgently necessary to finish the renovation of these utilities and facilities--especially those involving sewage, water supply, and electricity. The committee also recommends continuing the implementation of the program to bring electricity to the rural areas.

The committee recommends studying the phenomenon of the increase in migration to Cairo and the other large cities. The population increase in the cities and the migration to them constitute the basis of many of the issues connected with economic and social development and the problems associated with them. This being true, it is necessary to become concerned with furnishing positive solutions in order to check this problem and work toward eliminating the factors responsible for migration from the rural areas. This should be done on the basis of comprehensive national and regional planning involving the distribution of production and service activities to the various governorates, especially the governorates which people migrate from, in order to encourage our citizens to remain in those governorates.

Transportation and Communications

The congress recommends concentrating on subsidizing the resources available for maintaining and building up our roads in order to deal with the great increase in the number of vehicles and the loads which they carry. This

should be done because our road system is part of our national wealth. This is particularly true after the addition to our road system of the military roads which will be utilized for civilian purposes. Furthermore, the congress recommends supporting companies specializing in construction, paving, and maintenance of roads by means of modern equipment and machinery in order that they be able to implement the work entrusted to them by means of the most modern methods possible and by the deadlines which have been set for them.

The congress recommends concentrating on preventive maintenance and the elimination of defects and damage in order to increase the level of service after the increase in the number of telephone, telex, and telegraph lines.

The congress also feels that it is important to achieve coordination between the public utilities and facilities and the National Communications Commission in order to prevent the occurrence of large-scale damage in the cables which help to secure our communications and in order to maintain their efficiency.

The congress recommends continuing the policy of subsidizing the Egyptian merchant marine, whether owned by the government, individuals, private companies, or jointly-owned companies. The purpose of this is to increase our available capacity for transporting Egyptian goods. Furthermore, this will provide the government with sources of income in the form of revenues from operating the fleet. Also, this will enable [Egypt] to pay as little as possible as freight charges to foreign ships.

The congress recommends subsidizing the Egypt Air Company by means of providing it with long-range airplanes since this company has been ahead of all other Egyptian aviation companies in this field. Furthermore, Boeing 707 planes are no longer in the field of competition, and most international airlines have stopped using them.

The congress recommends supporting the projects of the Suez Canal Authority which have demonstrated their feasibility. This should be done in order to maintain this vital source of foreign currency for Egypt.

Housing, Urban Development, and New Communities

The congress recommends guaranteeing the necessary flow of financing for construction projects, especially those involving cement, in order that we be self-sufficient in this regard by the end of the plan period.

The congress recommends development of furnaces for baking red bricks by using desert clay instead of [clay obtained through] land stripping.

The congress recommends guaranteeing the necessary flow of financing for water supply and sewage projects in order that they be finished, in accordance with the International Decade, by the end of 1990, and the congress recommends making efforts to obtain foreign loans.

The congress recommends setting aside land for cooperative construction, [to be purchased at] reasonable prices.

The congress recommends not granting licenses to set up new industries in Greater Cairo and Alexandria, and recommends having these industries instead be set up in the new communities.

The congress recommends making efforts to protect agricultural land by means of encouraging growth in the newly-settled regions, making efforts to decrease the intensity of population concentration in our present urban areas, channeling our urban growth toward the newly-settled areas, and expanding the establishment of new communities.

The committee recommends taking all the necessary measures to keep the lands owned by the government, to regain lands occupied [by others] and usurped [from the government], and to utilize these lands in housing projects undertaken by the governorates.

The committee recommends subsidizing the cooperative housing, encouraging the private sector to construct low-income and middle-income housing, and encouraging loans to individuals and the private sector at low interest rates, with the provision and facilitation of delivery of building materials in the governorates.

The congress recommends making a study of the condition of the old and dilapidated areas of our large cities, especially Cairo and Alexandria, where the useful life of the buildings has ended, and recommends formulating plans for replacing and renovating the buildings in these areas by means of utilizing the most modern international styles [of architecture and city planning], both in connection with providing green and park areas and providing multistoried parking garages which can absorb the huge number of vehicles found in the downtown areas of these cities.

Manpower

The congress recommends setting exact performance criteria in accordance with an exact system which links wages to production. This should be done by means of the following:

1. Creation of a continuous relationship between production, wages, and prices.
2. Setting minimum wages, in accordance with each vocation and specific type of job, which would allow Egyptians to live a decent life. The wages should increase in accordance with the person's increase in level of efficiency on the job.

This could be accomplished by means of establishing an independent higher council for wages and prices, and this would lead to the formulation of a policy of linking wages to production.

The congress recommends carrying out the policy of placing our graduates in such a way as to give each graduate an opportunity to perform productive work rather than merely providing him with a job position where he might not be doing anything useful. This should be accomplished by means of formulating a new policy for placement of the graduates which would provide each of them with qualification training or re-training during the period which precedes the time when he begins his employment in one of the vocations or fields where there is a shortage. The Ministry of State for Manpower and Training and the Ministry of State for Administrative Development should work together and cooperate to achieve this.

The congress recommends dealing with the technical education and vocational training plans within a single framework which has the primary objective of meeting the requirements of both the domestic and foreign labor market in terms of the various fields of specialization and levels.

The congress recommends polling the opinions of the employers' and workers' organizations concerning training plans and programs since it is the employers and workers who actually engage in the process of production every day.

The congress recommends establishing a higher council for human resources development, to be chaired by the prime minister, and the members of which would be the ministers concerned with manpower from the points of view of planning, development, and utilization. The council should be responsible for both vocational training and administrative training. This could be done by means of forming two committees, the first of which would be chaired by the minister of state for manpower and training and would be responsible for vocational training, and the second of which would be chaired by the minister of state for administrative development and would be responsible for administrative training.

Culture

1. Architectural Monuments

The congress recommends maintaining and repairing our architectural monuments, especially those visited by large numbers of tourists, and recommends promoting them in a decent manner. The basic priority should be to repair [the monuments visited by large numbers of tourists], and this should then be followed by finishing the other repairs [of the lesser important monuments].

The congress recommends repairing both the old Coptic and Islamic monuments. As a first step, it is necessary to engage in the repair of the Citadel, and this is something which requires the setting aside of the necessary appropriations. It also requires pursuing contacts with nations which possess great resources and capabilities in the field of repair and renovation [of architectural monuments] in order to get them to help us to accomplish this task.

2. Cultural Activities for Children

The congress recommends increasing the number of theaters which offer their facilities for presentations to children and providing these theaters with simplified artistic works which urge children to respect our values, the quality of courage, high morals, the quality of loyalty, etc.

3. Cinema, Theater, Music, and Popular Arts

The congress recommends raising the level of the films presented to our citizens, participating in the production of films which promote the causes and issues of our nation, subsidizing such films, rejecting films of a low moral character which are devoid of [meaningful] content, and putting a stop to the use of bad language in film productions.

4. Books and Literature

The congress recommends providing encouragement to young writers, publishing their works, and creating incentives for them.

The congress recommends that more interest be shown in books dealing with our heritage and with Islamic and Coptic studies.

Religious Affairs

The congress recommends the codification of Islamic law [the Shari'ah], and that what has already been codified begin to be applied.

The congress recommends that both radio and television programs participate in the anchoring of religious and moral values and that they prohibit [in their programs] everything which is at variance with these values or which leads or calls upon one to disdain or scorn these values.

The congress recommends the establishment of more Islamic missionary colleges because of the important role which they play in training specialists in this important field. Also, incentives should be offered in order to encourage people to attend these colleges.

The congress recommends that private mosques be incorporated into the Ministry of Religious Trusts in order to prevent them from being an arena for the propagation of false concepts which have nothing whatsoever to do with Islam.

The congress recommends providing protection for religious trust [awqaf] property and making it a crime to encroach upon or violate such property, whether the property is real estate or agricultural land.

The congress recommends that coordination be achieved between all organizations engaging in religious missionary work, whether they are in the [Ministry of] Religious Trusts, Al-Azhar, the cooperatives, or volunteer

groups. This should be done by means of the missionary work committees in the governorates. This will prevent duplication [of efforts and work], will bring missionary activity to our mosques, schools, institutes, factories, and other places where people gather, and hopefully this will result in presenting the greatest amount of correct religious information to the masses of our devout nation.

Social Affairs and Insurance

The congress recommends the expansion of family production enterprises, vocational training centers, nurseries, children's clubs, services provided to the elderly and handicapped, and more women's welfare programs both in rural and urban areas.

The congress also recommends that more efforts be made to achieve effective insurance coverage [of our citizens], that the performance level [of insurance organization employees] be raised, that there be an expansion of insurance organizations and pension payment centers, and that all problems obstructing the application [of insurance programs] be eliminated.

Health and Family Planning

The congress recommends reaffirming the responsibility of local organizations participation by popular and political organizations on an acceptable level, and considering a healthy way of life to be a way of life which is important, fulfilling, and accepted by the masses.

The congress recommends that, in connection with medical treatment in Egypt, [the achievement of nationwide] health insurance be our national goal.

The congress recommends striving to raise the level of low-cost and free medical services in order for them to achieve an acceptable level, and recommends that private practice be controlled.

The congress recommends that efforts be made to have the prices of medicines be reasonable, and that the government continue to subsidize basic medicines.

Development of the Masses

The congress recommends calling upon all of our citizens generally, and the members of our party in particular, to participate in our development projects in view of the fact that they constitute the objective and practical essence of the work engaged in by our party programs to achieve a prosperous life for all of our citizens. This activity would thus be open to participation by Egyptians representing all of our nation's forces and trends, with the goal being more production and more work accomplished.

In view of the great and noticeable transformation of our rural communities from being communities whose members individually engaged in production to being communities oriented toward consumption--along with the decrease in

production of food and clothes which has accompanied this phenomenon--the congress feels that giving back to rural Egypt its proper production role is an essential matter which should involve the pooling of our general efforts along with the efforts being made to develop our masses. This should be done by encouraging and extolling individual production and creating the necessary proper channels for meeting the requirements of this individual production and benefiting from the fruits of this production both domestically and internationally.

Supplies and Domestic Commerce

The congress recommends making a study and assessment of subsidies nationwide for the purpose of determining who is entitled to these subsidies, and the congress recommends the creation of means which would guarantee that the subsidies reach those who are entitled to them.

The congress recommends not importing automated and semi-automated bakeries, and recommends encouraging the establishment of a domestic industry for the production of semi-automated bakeries for the purpose of mechanizing the bread production industry in order to deal with the increase in our population and the changes in its consumption patterns.

The congress recommends that efforts be made, by local government bodies, to increase the [number of] consumer goods wholesale and retail distribution outlets in order to make things easier for the retail merchants and for our masses of consumers.

9468

CSO: 4504/4

TEHRAN WARNS GULF STATES AGAIN

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 94, 21 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] Tehran has continued to attack the Arab states of the Persian Gulf during the past week, followings its criticisms of Oman that led that country to announce it was withdrawing its charge d'affaires from the Iranian capital. Tehran radio referred to the Gulf Cooperation Council states' defence ministers' meeting to "consolidate their oppressive administrations."

The mullahs began their abuse of the Omanis after it was announced Omani forces would hold joint exercises with units of the U.S. rapid deployment force. Tehran radio said this week that most of the member states of the GCC were strongly defending the illegal interests of U.S. imperialism in the region.

"Irrespective of U.S. imperialism's inhuman crimes and actions against Muslims--particularly the Muslims of Lebanon, Iran and Iraq--these (Gulf) countries have maintained their oil exports to the United States", the radio commentator said. He added that the "reactionary and aligned" Arab regimes had failed to make any move in face of the disaster in Lebanon.

"The reactionary group which believes the Islamic government and the Islamic republic of Iran constitute a danger threatening the region must be told the following--that the Iranian Islamic revolution regards the question of establishing peace and security in the world, and particularly in the Persian Gulf, as one of the most important basic issues," the commentator said. "In fact it is working in that direction. Its wish to set up a peaceful Islamic government in Iraq by ousting the Zionist Iraqi Baathist regime is based on this objective."

He warned that if "a number of small regimes" in the region wished to take decisions concerning the waters of the Persian Gulf without attaching any importance to the Islamic republic of Iran then this would be seen as a conspiracy against the interests of the Muslim people of Iran."

CSO: 4600/69

EMIGRE PAPER CHARGES REGIME 'PLOTING AGAINST ARMY'

Paris ARA in Persian No 65,7 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Army is the Retriever and Reconstructor of Iran

Khomeyni's agents intend to destroy what is left of the great nationalist Iranian army. They have begin by slaughtering the generals and massacring the commanders and spreading deceptive rumors that since the lower ranks are innocent and of the people, they will be safe. This trick and deception continues today. The truth is that the regime of Khomeyni cannot tolerate anyone in the army and it has been and is secretly trying to annihilate 100,000 military men including high ranking and other officers and commanders.

The imposed Iran-Iraq war was created by the antagonistic and revengeful person of Khomeyni. In this way, Khomeyni is trying to take out his revenge on the person of Saddam Hoseyn and every individual in the Iranian army. He is hoping to kill two birds with one stone. In other words, he hopes to destroy the Iranian military men at the hands of Saddam's army and destroy Saddam through the Iranian military men. Khomeyni's stupidity is that he did not realize that the mobilization of the army against Iraq would somehow mobilize Iranian nationalism, which has happened. He did not realize that by attacking Iraq, he would be strengthening Iraqi nationalism, which it has done. Then, when he did not gain anything from this trick and the army reached the height of self-sacrifice in defending every inch of Iranian soil for the sake of Iran and regained honor, credibility, and the soldierly power, he set out to destroy this conquering and proud army in a different way. He began his Satanic plan by having the treacherous, mercenary Guards Corps penetrate the organization and ranks of the army. Every day their power seemingly increased until this illiterate riffraff considered itself competent to handle strategic issues and important military affairs. But this trick did not work and stirred much reaction among the military, which has resulted in their unity and secret resistance. The Guards Corps, which gradually realized the depth and strength of the military problems, comparing the work on the fronts with

freeloading and having a good time on the streets of Tehran and considering their extortionist acts and huge incomes from police departments such as in Tehran, hurried back to the cities under the pretext of victory in the war and started to sound discontent. Some of them even pretended to be sick in order to escape from the front and be able to occupy high paying, illegitimate positions. Some of the others were doubtful about the necessity of the war against Iraq and discussed the issue openly with their freeloading masters in Tehran. Khomeyni, who found himself in a predicament, announced that Guards Corps members would not be permitted to resign. The clerics paid them much money and planted them once again in positions in the cities and replaced them with a newly hired group sent to the fronts. This time, the military men, with sufficient self-confidence, which is part of their nature, stopped them from improperly interfering. In this way, the military once again took over command in the barracks. Of course, this could not and cannot be tolerated by the agents of Khomeyni and his self-serving regime.

We know precisely that dangerous plots have been prepared by the extremist groups who are affiliated with the person of Khomeyni against the military men on all levels. The bases of these treacherous plots are massacres in the barracks under the pretext of coup d'etats, cooperation with counterrevolutionaries, insulting Islam and the imam, and cooperation with the hypocrites. The details and kinds of these plots are known to us, some of which are as follows:

Intentional explosions in the barracks

Causing airplane crashes

Terrorist acts and tampering with personnel transportation vehicles

Poisoning food in the barracks kitchens

Instigating mutiny among the soldiers against the officers

Arson in arms storages

Creating personal fights and quarrels and taking advantage of them

Planting anti-Khomeyni publications in the barracks and then discovering them and making accusations in order to destroy those individuals whom the courts have targeted

Planting elements loyal to the regime among the military men as counterrevolutionaries and then arresting the men under the

pretext of having contact with the opposition

Some of the extensive conspiracies might at any moment endanger the lives of hundreds and thousands of Iranian officers. Obviously, the conspiracies at times are given a patriotic coloring, including the plan to attack Baghdad.

We are certain that the alertness of the Iranian military will neutralize all of these. We are confident that the Wolf of Jamaran and his supporters will go to hell before they will be able to succeed in destroying the Iranian army and the military men. But, we extend this warning to the self-sacrificing people of Iran that wherever they are and in whatever condition, they should increase their sympathy and unity with the army and hold these brave soldiers dearly and highly and protect them.

We caution the families of military men to watch over and protect their homes and habitats. We warn the people of Iran that the army is the spinal column of the country and that they must continuously watch the situation with care by rallying around the army and supporting it.

The Iranian army and military men have never aimed at their own people. They are the providers of security, the reconstructors, and the offspring of Iran. Keep the hands of the agents of Khomeyni, the Moscow leftists, and the Islamic leftists off the sacred site of the barracks. The army is the retriever and reconstructor of Iran.

10,000

CSO: 4640/17

KHOMEINI WILL FALL--BAKHTIAR

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 94, 21 Oct 82 pp 5-6

[Text] Exiled opposition leader Shahpour Bakhtiar says that the collapse of the Khomeini regime partly depends on the removal of the support which foreign powers are now giving him. He did not, however, doubt that this support would eventually be removed.

In an interview with the Luxembourg broadcasting service RTL, Bakhtiar who heads the National Movement of Iranian Resistance (NAMIR) said that reaction against the corruption in the Shah's regime was only one reason for Khomeini's being able to grab power. Another reason, he said, was the policy of the major powers, headed by the United States, in seeking to use religion as an obstruction to progress. This policy developed into the idea of creating a "Green Belt" made up of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan against the spread of progress as well as communism.

Bakhtiar accused the Shah of opposing nationalist forces who believed in the separation of religion from politics. Because of this, opposition to the Shah failed to find expression through democratic means, and as a result tended to find an outlet in either communism or religion. That was why the alternative to the Shah became a mixture of communism and fundamentalist Islam.

He said the Americans continued to ignore the bona-fide, democratic opposition groups to the Shah's dictatorial rule. "They ignored this opposition far too long and when there was a need to replace the Shah they picked Khomeini," he said.

"Once Khomeini was installed the Americans and the west tried to come to terms with him," Bakhtiar said. "After the hostage fiasco they tried to come to terms with Bazargan or other moderates; they even decided to make friends with a character like Bani-Sadr and all this pointed to the fact that the Americans were eager to support the moderates with religious coating."

Bakhtiar said that the Americans learned of the folly of their choice too late; they found out to their great cost that in Iran there must be a separation between religion and government.

During the past three and half years Iran had lacked direction, economic planning and progress and any kind of ordinary life. It has been a period of total loss to Iran, with not one iota of progress.

"I believe those powers which supported Khomeini will now realise that in the highly important region of the Persian Gulf they must accept the facts and adopt a realistic policy," he said.

In reply to a question on the inhibitions of the Persian Gulf emirates and their rulers' fear of Khomeini, Bakhtiar said that looking at the problem from a strictly nationalistic Iranian view he would like to warn that the price of appeasement would prove too high.

He advised that Persian Gulf's oil rich Arab rulers to shore up their courage and to stand up against Khomeini's threats. "They must learn to say 'No'", he said. Otherwise they would pay the same high price which the democratic regimes in Europe paid when they did not say "No" to Hitler.

Bakhtiar asked President Hafez Assad of Syria to think twice before continuing with his friendly relations with Khomeini. He said Khomeini would soon turn against Assad once he felt secure over Iraq. Khomeini was a menace and his friendship would benefit nobody.

Welcoming measures for the restoration of peace in the Middle East he said it was everybody's wish to see that peace and well-being prevail in the world. Efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli problem must be supported, he said. But the Middle East would continue to experience turmoil as long as Khomeini was in power in Iran.

Bakhtiar stressed that Iran's nationalist forces were fighting to prevent the possibility of communist and foreign intervention in Iran following the death or collapse of Khomeini. He was fully aware of the intrigues of the communists; he did not believe that anybody could be both a Marxist and a Muslim at the same time.

He also did not believe that a foreign power would openly intervene in Iran. "I do not think of a direct communist assault on Iran," he said. But he did not rule out communist assault by proxy.

"Khomeini will be toppled by Iranians and through a movement which will originate inside Iran," he said. He stressed that the regime set up by Khomeini was doomed to failure, and would collapse.

"I say it and stress that I fully believe in what I say, that Khomeini's system will collapse," he said in reply to a question on whether he entertained the hope of returning to Tehran.

CSO: 4600/69

ANIT-KHOMEINI STUDENTS PROTEST TO INDIA

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 94, 21 Oct 82 pp 4-5

[Text] Iranian students in India have protested to the Indian government over what they claim is "increasingly unreasonable partiality for the Khomeini regime."

The protest was made last week when the Indian authorities failed to announce what action they were going to adopt against pro-Khomeini students who had earlier killed two anti-Khomeini students.

Earlier this month when a group of pro-Khomeini students attacked a protest rally held by the Iranian students in Bombay. During the clashes two students, both anti-Khomeini, were killed.

Iranian students now maintain that they have given the names of those responsible for the killings to the Indian authorities but so far there has been no investigation and no arrests. The Bombay police claim that because they could not find bona fide witnesses of the incident they were not going to make any arrests. But they said they were continuing with their investigation.

However, Iranian students have made counter-claims that there were non-Iranian witnesses who could swear that they saw pro-Khomeini hoodlums attacking the rally and hunting participants with knives.

The pro-Khomeini elements, it is said, are hired professionals who live at the expense of the Khomeini regime in India. They do not go to any particular school and all live in a hotel taken over by the Iranian consulate in Bombay.

Their main function is to carry out pro-Khomeini propaganda among students and the Muslim population of the city and adjoining state. And when called upon, other students say, they pick up knives and axes to attack those Iranian students who protest against the Khomeini regime for such moves as the cutting off of their foreign exchange quota.

The genuine students also claim that the Tehran authorities receive information on the political beliefs of Iranian students from the Indian police, though there is no proof of this.

Opposition in exile leader Shahpour Bakhtiar recently criticised Indian premier Indira Gandhi for the close ties between her government and the mullahs' regime. Bakhtiar said that commercial advantages such as cheap oil did not justify Mrs. Gandhi's mercenary attitude because in this way she was "betraying ideals which the founders of Indian democracy so clearly cherished."

CSO: 4600/69

GOVERNMENT FORCES ENGAGED IN 'WIDESPREAD HOSTILITIES' WITH KURDS

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 94, 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] As the Tehran mullahs offered this week to make up any U. S. contributions withdrawn from U.N. agencies they continued to tell the Iranian people that putting up with hardship was good for Muslims and implied that those who complained were leaving themselves open to punishment.

Prime Minister Mussavi told the press that the real problem in dealing with shortages was the "imperialistic" distribution system. The regime had inherited this from its predecessor and had not been able to remove the "parasites" involved in it as quickly as it would have liked. But he promised a more modern system was on the way.

Newspapers printed widely Ayatollah's recent comment that the revolution is sacret and hardship was acceptable to protect it. Others continued to blame the wicked Americans for all Iran's problems, including the shortage of food and other goods.

Meanwhile, new appeals were issued for volunteers to go to the warfront. These became insistent as the hospitals filled up again following the recent offensive near Mandali, from where lack of news this week suggested to Iranians at home that their forces were not making any progress.

Another reason for the calls for more men was contained in the news reports from Iranian Kudestan, where it became clear this week that the government was engaged in widespread hostilities with guerrilla forces in the area. There have been widespread reports of atrocities by almost maniacal revolutionary guard units against the civilian population in some areas, with women and children among the dead. Whole families are also being moved to other distant areas of the country to try to break up the public support for the Kurdish groups. Any suggestion that doctors have treated guerrillas means instant execution, informants say, and there are distinct signs that the Nazi-style brutality is beginning to swing the battle in favour of the government.

A French doctor who has been working with the volunteer organisation Aide Medicale Internationale among the Kudrish fighters gave a press conference in London last week to draw attention to the plight of the Kurds and to appeal for drugs and other aid. He was virtually ignored by the press, however.

Latest reports from Iran speak of widespread violence all over the west Azarbaijan area often in areas where very few Kurds live. In addition to the most prominent pro-Khomeini mullah in Kermanshah one of his fiery supporters in Azarbaijan in Mullah Mohammad Hossainzadeh was assassinated, along with his son, in an ambush near the Kurdish town of Naghdeh. He was a close friend of the hated mullah Hassani, Khomeini's callous chief representative in west Azarbaijan. Three Sunni mullahs, though possibly Afghans acting for the regime in Sunni areas, have also been kidnapped near Miandoab, in the Maragheh area. Nothing has been heard of them since.

In Tehran some officials have already claimed the resistance of the Kurds to central authority is now virtually over. They have also added that this will mean the Iranian forces, now being reinforced with arms, will be able to gird themselves for the final assault on the Saddam regime in Iraq. A North Korean delegation in Tehran this week is said to have been discussing future arms trade with the Iranians. Premier Mussavi told reporters there was big scope for more military and other economic cooperation between the two countries.

CSO: 4600/69

DOUBTS, QUESTIONS ARISE FROM WOULD-BE KURDISH REFUGEES' EXPULSION

Athens I AVGI in Greek 11 Sep 82 p 3

/Text/ In the end, the 20 Kurds--including women and children--"left" for Teheran once the officials of the Foreign Ministry in close cooperation with the Ministry of Public Order decided that they should not be given political asylum but instead loaded them on the Iranian Airlines plane for delivery "to the mouths of the wolves," to the mercy, in other words, of the ayatollahs of Iran!

The newspapers--at least those that dealt with this "annoying subject"--did not fail to note that the boarding of the 20 Kurds (21 to be exact) took place "without incident." It appears that what happened was that after 20 days of these refugees being thrown into a "transit" hall of the eastern airport where they remained in isolation, the battle of "political asylum" was fought without any response from anywhere...

At first they asked for asylum in Greece. They must have heard somewhere that now we have in our country a democratic government, sensitive to questions of human rights. They must have heard that somewhere in Laurion we have camps for refugees (some call them "escapees") from Eastern Europe. But the Greek Foreign Ministry decided that for reasons of "high policy" and diplomatic expediency, the asylum should not be granted. The Kurds then asked for asylum in Sweden where in the vicinity of Stockholm (at Sendertelie) there is a strong "Kurdish emigrant group." But Stockholm also failed to process the request. The 20 Kurds turned to Switzerland, but Bern, too, turned a deaf ear...

Veil of Silence

The most disconcerting aspect of this issue is that the Greek authorities made every effort to keep the story out of the newspapers. And when last Wednesday morning some journalists tried to contact the Foreign Ministry to find out "what was happening with the Kurds" the first reaction of the officials was that "we don't know anything" and then "please do not write anything about it."

On the other hand, the airport police authorities worked "zealously" to prevent any contact with the 20 Kurds. Even on Thursday noon when the Kurds boarded the Iranian Airlines plane a big police force had no other duty but to prevent any contact between the journalists and photographers and the "departing refugees." This

behavior, of course, does not go along with the beautiful governmental declarations about "open diplomacy" or about the "inalienable right of the people to be informed" which is an integral part of democratic political life, etc.

Some Desperate Efforts

As AVGI reported already, the 20 Kurds in their desperate effort to avoid returning to the regime of the ayatollah had started a hunger strike in the last days of their stay in the eastern airport building. But even the hunger strike did not change the course of events.

The 20 Kurds who left Iraq and came to Athens via Iran 20 days ago were forced to return where they came from--Teheran. The "handling" of the issue by the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Public Order ended. But the questions of the simple people (the simple democratic Greeks) continue to remain unanswered:

a. By what logic should the presence--for 20 days--of the 20 Kurds at the eastern airport building remain secret from the people? And why this "anxious effort" to prevent any contact between the refugees and the newsmen?

b. What is the excuse for the refusal of the Greek authorities to grant asylum to 20 persecuted people--victims of their political and social "fate?" And why should the good relations between Athens and Baghdad (because this explanation was also heard) be affected if Greece, on the basis of elementary humanitarian principles, gave further consideration to the asylum request?

c. Finally, which official of the Foreign Ministry or the Ministry of Public Order should be held personally responsible if those people--who were loaded "without incident" on the Iranian Airlines plane--are persecuted by the "theocratic regime" in Iran?

Someone will have to give an answer to these questions.

7520

CSO: 3521/5

TRIBAL LEADER'S 'CONFESSIONS' ON TELEVISION

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 94, 21 Oct 82 pp 7-8

[Text] Executed tribal leader Khosrow Qashqai was shown on Iranian television last weekend confessing, prior to his hanging, to receiving big sums of money from the United States, "to pay for the expenses of our conspiracies against the Islamic republic of Iran."

Qashqai's statement was a replica of others by executed or imprisoned offenders accused before Islamic court of counter-revolutionary activities. It included lists of names of prominent exile opposition personalities with whom Qashqai claimed he was in touch. He listed Shahpour Bakhtiar, Ahmad Madani, Abolhassan Bank-Sadr, Hassan Nazih and Abdurrahman Baroumand, and also implicated his brother Nasser Qashqai, now believed living in the U.S., and the latter's son Abdollah.

Iran-watchers said the story of his contacts with CIA and other officials was so constructed to implicate as many of the regime's enemies as possible that it was obviously told in that form at their request. What was not clear was why Qashqai agreed to tell. There was already evidence from previous cases that agreeing to this kind of concession did not necessarily save a defendant's life. It was suggested that the regime could have ways of dealing with important prisoners like Qashqai that reduce them to reciting the story that is required of them.

Qashqai said the Americans provided him with 150 million rials every month to pay for his armed men and counter-revolutionary activities in Fars province, where his tribal people live. His armed camps had been set up "on the encouragement of the USA, Bakhtiar and Madani" and were aimed at attracting more forces in order to create dissatisfaction and pessimism among the people. His forces were trying to make a second Kurdistan in Fars and to create general disorder there. All these measures, he said, were recommended in messages sent to him by Bani-Sadr, Madani, Bakhtiar, Nazih and Baroumand.

Qashqai said he had begun giving information of events in the revolution to the CIA after he returned to Tehran in Feb, 1979. Before he was arrested last June he had contacted Bani-Sadr once in Paris, during which he had been encouraged to go to the United States. As a result of this contacts had been made with U.S. officials and agreement made that he should have contacts with them. Other groups who had contacted him were the Mojahedin and a Maoist group called Ranjbar.

Qashqai was executed secretly in Shiraz and his body put on display on the gallows afterwards, reports from the southern city say. The regime obviously did not feel strong enough to carry out a public hanging, which could have sparked off retribution from angry tribespeople.

CSO: 4600/69

EX-GENERAL DISCUSSES SECRETS OF IRANIAN LIBERATION ARMY

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 252, 20 Sep 82 pp 27-29

[Interview with Gen Mo'inzadeh by Jamal Isma'il: "Gen Mo'inzadeh Reveals to AL-DUSTUR Secrets of Iranian Liberation Army; 25 Military and Civilian Leaders Waiting for the Green Light;" date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] In this interview with AL-DUSTUR Gen Mo'inzadeh dots the i's and crosses the t's regarding the role that the Iranian army will play in overthrowing Khomeyni. "The Iranian army does not wish to fight Iraq, but Khomeyni wants to keep the army away from Tehran."

The destruction of the Iranian army has been and still is one of the chief objectives that Khomeyni and his group have tried to and are trying to achieve.

Many opposition leaders in Iran admit that Khomeyni is continuing his war against Iraq to achieve this among other objectives and to distract the army to keep the military from rallying inside the country and overthrowing the existing regime in Tehran.

If we were to go back a little to the time when Khomeyni came to power in Iran, we would find that the early execution rosters were full of names of hundreds of leaders in the Iranian army.

As the series of executions, murders, tortures and harrassments continued, many Iranian leaders and officers were forced to flee the country. Through the organizations they proclaimed abroad they virtually became the military wing of the Iranian opposition.

Just as many names of Iran's leaders emerged on the scene of Iran's opposition--names such as those of Dr 'Ali Amini, Shapur Bakhtiar, Madani, Mas'ud Rajavi and others--the names of generals emerged on the military scene. Among those names were those of Oveysi, Aryana and Gen Mo'inzadeh who was the assistant military governor for Tehran before Khomeyni came to power. He is now the commander of ARA [Iranian Liberation Army]. He was the one we interviewed. Gen Mo'inzadeh answered the questions that AL-DUSTUR asked about the military opposition to Khomeyni, its magnitude, its power, its agenda, its groups and the difficulties it is facing.

At the outset Gen Mo'inzadeh said, "Talking about the Iranian opposition abroad

means talking about two and a half million Iranians scattered all over the world. They are proclaiming through their organizations their opposition to Khomeyni's regime.

"Because Iranian military men do not separate themselves from the Iranian people," went on Gen Mo'inzadeh, "as soon as those military men found themselves outside Iran, they established their anti-Khomeyni organization."

The Iranian military leader said that the number of military men abroad who opposed the regime was between 7,000 and 10,000 men of various military ranks.

Gen Mo'inzadeh added, "Despite numerous names and various organizations, differences almost disappear among Iranian military men abroad. As soon as the zero hour comes around, all these organizations will be united into one front."

"Politicians have various points of view regarding the future of Iran, but the matter is different for the military. The principal and only objective of Iran's military is to liberate Iran. They would then leave matters to politicians who would determine what kind of government they want."

I asked Gen Mo'inzadeh about the Iranian Liberation Army which he commands. I asked him how it was established and what was its agenda.

[Answer] During the last days of the Shah's rule, the regime was very much like a building that was about to fall. I and a group of my colleagues who shared the same point of view regarding events wanted to stop the regime that was on its way because we realized that it would bring about civil strife, so we decided to establish a military organization. However, civil strife enveloped the country, and the only thing we could do was fight it. This is what we did. Three months after Khomeyni came to power we announced the establishment of ARA (the Iranian Liberation Army); we established channels of communication with Iranian military men inside the different forces in Iran; we left the country, and we published the first opposition newspaper named after our organization, ARA.

Gen Mo'inzadeh did not wish to give specific figures about ARA's force, its leaders and its agenda, but he said [the following]:

[Answer] The Iranian Liberation Army is led by a committee that consists of 25 Iranian military men and a few civilians who give us political advice. This unified command committee includes senior leaders from various forces of the army; some of them are abroad, and some of them operate inside Iran in total secrecy. With regard to the size of our power, it can be said, without giving out any figures, that military college students who were studying abroad when Khomeyni came to power and thousands of officers of various ranks who left Iran one way or another have joined our organization. At the temporary command office I have a file on all our trained military members who live in various parts of the world. Although communicating with them is quite difficult, requiring us to travel occasionally to this or the other country, their response to our program has been good. Also most of them are young officers with various military specializations.

[Question] What is your agenda?

[Answer] Our agenda may be summarized in seven points among which is that the war against Khomeyni must continue until Iran is liberated from his Fascism. We have to revive Iran's constitution for which we had fought, and we have to renew it because it is the best protection we have against imperialism and colonialism. The Iranian constitution intended that Iran be a monarchy, not the monarchy that existed in the days of the Shah, but rather a constitutional monarchy derived from our traditions and similar to Britain's monarchy or that of Spain or Belgium. Our agenda also calls for delivering Islam from the impurities that became attached to it during the days of Khomeyni and forbidding the use of Islam for the realization of personal interests. We have to protect Islam from those who claim to be imams when their only objective is to use Islam for their own personal gains. We believe that it is necessary to fight to ensure political and intellectual freedom, to ensure free speech and to protect other religious or ethnic minorities. We also believe that it is necessary to fight to protect Iran's culture and history at a time when some people are trying to gain control over our country to change its culture and to obliterate its history and its traditions.

What remains [to be said] after that is that we are cooperating with all the national tendencies that are fighting Khomeyni. Although we believe in the constitution, this does not mean that we will not cooperate with these tendencies to liberate Iran. This is the goal that everyone is trying to achieve.

[Question] How in your opinion will Iran be liberated?

[Answer] As I already indicated the unified command of the Iranian Liberation Army represents the various divisions of the military: the air force, the navy and the land forces. This command that I represent takes part in the decision-making process. It carries out its coordination and communications activities through the contacts it has inside Iran and abroad, by virtue of its military positions and the appreciation or obedience it commands from those who issue orders as well as those who carry them out. Most of our forces are inside the country. And here I would refer to an important and a basic point. That point is that a solution to the Iranian problem will come from within Iran, not from abroad. This means that the problem is not one of forming forces that would attack the Iranian regime from outside, but rather that these forces at the proper time will take action inside the country.

Gen Mo'inzadeh then began to define the difficulties that the Iranian opposition was facing in general and the military difficulties it was facing abroad in particular. He said that some of these difficulties had to do with the difficulty of joining one front which is spread out over numerous countries in the world. It is in France, Britain, the United States, Australia and Spain. There are difficulties that result from this situation, and these have to do with the daily lives of Iranians, with residence problems and with ensuring livelihoods. These difficulties, however, have not prevented each group of Iranians from forming their opposition organization in each country separately. Gen Mo'inzadeh paused and then went on to say [the following]:

"What we are suffering from so far is due to the attitude the West has toward the Iranian opposition which could have become an effective force in fighting Khomeyni and creating major difficulties for his government, if the world had

accepted the fact that this opposition represents the wishes of the Iranian people. Our opposition can turn into a resistance movement like that which was founded against Hitler and the Nazis in World War II. However, we cannot do this because of the attitude of the West and its support for Khomeyni.

"We are also encountering difficulties in entering and leaving Iran secretly from some of the neighboring countries. We spend a great deal of effort in communicating with our people and our forces in Iran to let them know what we want and to let them know our position. We do this through various means of communication which we try to furnish so we can speak with the Iranian people through the channels of the media or through private broadcasting stations or similar means."

"Despite all these difficulties, however," Gen Mo'inzadeh affirmed, "the solution must come from within Iran. Iranians must not expect assistance from any outside force." Gen Mo'inzadeh added, "Operations will start inside the country, and at that time we will join our men." In this regard Gen Mo'inzadeh declared that two of the strongest groups that are fighting Khomeyni inside Iran will announce in the next few days that they will join ARA, the Iranian Liberation Army."

The last position Gen Mo'inzadeh held during the Shah's administration was that of acting deputy for the military governor of Tehran. Because of his position he was privy to several confidential matters, especially during the days that preceded Khomeyni's advent into power. We therefore asked him about the role that the army played in Iranian events. We asked him why the army took no action to correct matters when one could clearly see what was ahead, and the proportions of the coming "civil strife," as Gen Mo'inzadeh described the events, became evident.

[Answer] The Iranian army was trained and instructed to love the nation and to protect its soil. Fighting people was not one of its functions. There are people who now blame the army for not opposing Khomeyni. I would say [to them], however, how could the army have done that when the army comes from the people and the people were against the Shah when events got started?

The Shah was the commander of the army. I declare here that his orders were not to shoot at people. But we did not realize then that those who were crying out in the streets and saying, "Don't shoot, my fellow soldier!" would later turn around and shoot us. Once again I say that the Shah was commander in chief of the army. When he left the country the chief of staff of the army took over the command position. He was the one who ordered the troops back into their barracks, and we obeyed the orders. The problem was not where the army was and whether it was with the Shah or against him. The problem had to do with the oath we military men had taken to obey the constitution. Some mistakes may have been made, but as a military man and not a politician, it is not my job to criticize errors, even though I do say that after almost 4 years of Khomeyni's government the conclusion that one can come to is that the only system that can preserve the unity and strength of Iran is a monarchy provided that it is a constitutional monarchy.

[Question] The problem of neutralizing the army was an American objective. Each observer of events still remembers Gen Huyser's mission in Tehran. Did the instructions and functions of the army that you referred to help Gen Huyser execute his mission and realize the objective of neutralizing the army?

[Answer] When the Shah was in Iran, I used to get many telephone calls from him because of my work in the office of Tehran's military governor. In those telephone calls the Shah's orders that people were not to be shot at. These orders touched the hearts of military men. Huyser's function, however, was quite different. This is because not firing on people is different in form and substance from the process of neutralizing the army, keeping the army at a distance or keeping it with this party or the other. We all know that the army stood beside Dr Shapur Bakhtiar since he represented the legitimate authority after the Shah's departure from Iran. Gen Huyser's function was to have the army stand along with Khomeyni and to have army commanders obey Khomeyni's, not Bakhtiar's orders. When Gen Qarabaghi, chief of staff of the Iranian army announced then that the army would be neutral, that decision was in Khomeyni's favor because it meant that the army would not support Bakhtiar.

[Question] I told Gen Mo'inzadeh some observers were wondering about the secret behind Khomeyni's survival in power for the past 4 years despite the growth of the opposition movement against him. He replied calmly.

[Answer] If we believe that Khomeyni came to power with plans that had been prepared for him and an agenda which he had to implement in Iran, then we do not need to spend any effort to determine the secret of his survival so far. He receives assistance from more than one power. These powers believe that Khomeyni will continue to be the strong man in Iran and that he will protect the region from communism. Unfortunately, however, Khomeynism is affecting the area and forcing communism to penetrate the country.

The West did commit a major mistake when it believed that Khomeyni and his Islam would protect the area from communism and take part in setting up a religious zone around the Soviet Union. We see Khomeyni as a cancer which we must fight and remove so that the nation can be cured of his diseases.

Gen Mo'inzadeh paused and then asked me to deliver a message on the pages of AL-DUSTUR to Arab readers. I let him say what he wanted to say, and I am relaying his message [intact] without additions or deletions. Addressing Arab readers Gen Mo'inzadeh said, "We had become accustomed over the centuries to live with the Arabs as brothers. Islam, a common life and a common future brought us together. We used to fight for our independence, and we used to dream of Islamic unity against imperialism and communism. Today, Khomeyni comes with an Islam of his own invention. His God is not the Merciful and the Compassionate God that we have known ever since He created us. Khomeyni's god is a mighty deity who controls people's fate. He is always killing people, and one does not feel safe from him, not even when one is with one's own wife.

"People in Iran now are comparing their lives with life in communist societies. They say that people in those societies at least have the freedom to listen to music and to go to the theater and to the movies and that their children have the right to go to school and universities. Iran, gentlemen, does not have a university now. Schools have been closed, and freedoms have been taken away. There is nothing but murder for anyone who speaks his own mind.

"I am therefore saying that the survival of Khomeyni's regime threatens to bring about extremism and an inclination toward communism. the survival of Khomeyni's

regime threatens not only Iran, but the entire region. Consider what Khomeyni is doing now with Iraq. His second target is Kuwait. He has not forgotten that Kuwaitis did not allow him to come into their country when he left Iran. Consider what happened in Bahrain. Unfortunately, however, some Arab rulers have good relations with Khomeyni's regime, and they believe that he likes them and supports them. Those rulers forget or pretend to forget that Khomeyni does not believe in their legitimacy. He believes that his homeland is not only Syria or al-Basrah, but that it is the entire Islamic world. He wants to rule that Islamic world, and he believes that Iraq will be the first step [towards that goal], and that it will be followed by Kuwait, by Bahrain, and then by Jordan and Syria. He dreams of going on and establishing control over Saudi Arabia, Egypt and everywhere else.

"The danger that Khomeyni poses must make us open our eyes and realize before it is too late that we have to act quickly. We have to realize that Khomeyni is full of malice and hatred and that he trusts no one and befriends no one. We must realize that if Khomeyni were to shake one's hand today, he would be holding a dagger in his other hand and he would use that dagger to stab one in the back one of those days."

Gen Mo'inzadeh's message to Arab readers ended, and then I asked him about the magnitude of the opposition that exists within the army to Khomeyni's attack on Iraqi territory.

[Answer] The Iraqi decision to withdraw from Iranian territory had considerable impact on the feelings of members of Iran's armed forces. It helped form a public opinion within the ranks of the army against Khomeyni's attempt to attack Iraqi territory. I would explain in this regard that Iranians and the regular army to be specific do not at all approve of any invasion of territory that belongs to any state, particularly if that state is a neighboring state and a Muslim state like Iraq.

We have always tried to have good relations with our neighbors: with Iraq, Turkey, the Gulf states, Pakistan and Afghanistan. During the days of the Shah and after the 1975 treaty in Algeria, our relations with Iraq were at their best. We have always been careful of preserving this relationship, but suddenly after Khomeyni came to power, everything changed. I am confident, because of what I know and according to the information I have, that the Iranian army is not striving to fight Iraq. The Iranian army is wondering why there is a war, now that Iraqi forces have withdrawn from Iranian territory. However, here is Khomeyni who wants to continue the war for several reasons. Among those reasons is the fact that he wants to involve Iran in that war and distract its people by it so he would have justifications for his actions and can create excuses for them. In times of war people are not entitled to discuss the difficulties of their daily lives.

Gen Mo'inzadeh reaffirmed that the major threat to Khomeyni was the army and that Khomeyni's objective was to keep what is left of the Iranian army far away from Tehran. This objective is achieved by prolonging the war with Iraq.

The Iranian military leader indicated that this army may fight to carry out orders, but this army would not fight with conviction because at the present time

they realize that they are not fighting to defend their land but rather to achieve Khomeyni's objective in invading other people's territory.

Gen Mo'inzadeh concluded by saying that Khomeyni's latest adventure will have serious consequences and negative results. "The army does not support him, and everyone is waiting for the light to turn green so that years of a stern and terrifying government could be brought to an end. We will take action soon."

8592

CSO: 4604/53

'ARAFAT CHIDED BY FORMER KHOMEYNI SUPPORTER

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 252, 20 Sep 82 p 78

[Article by Dr 'Ali Nuri Zadeh: "My Dear Abu 'Ammar"]

[Text] There were tears in my eyes as I watched your departure from Beirut. The feelings I had in my heart make up another story.

It is the story of my people who have been made homeless in their homeland.

Do you remember the days when you visited Tehran?

We were delighted when your airplane landed, and my people who had dreamed of liberation and of defeating injustices, dreamed of fighting with you against your enemies. My people welcomed you as they had never welcomed anyone else before.

I was one of the first people to extend to you my affection, my respect and my appreciation because my relationship with you began ever since I was in jail. This was the year of the setback. On that dismal day in June, we refused to accept 'Abd-al-Nasir's resignation and we pleaded with him not to resign. We went to jail, and we were in jail when we received poetry written by poets from Palestine. It was then that we heard your name and we knew your address. When your airplane landed in Tehran, I was among the first people to greet you and welcome you. Here finally was our Palestinian friend; we had dreamed for a long time about meeting you.

We gave our Palestinian friend a key to our closed cities made of Khorasan pine.

I was at the airport waiting for your arrival. Beside me stood merchants who were thinking about selling revolutions and slogans. Abu 'Ammar, do you remember that dreadful night [we spent] in the devil's abode, the devil who is called in Persian Ruhollah Khomeyni?

On that night Khomeyni exclaimed, "Abu 'Ammar!" as he called for you.

And you told him, "In Palestine, we use the inflection for the accusative with a word in the vocative case. We say Aba not Abu."

Do you remember, Abu 'Ammar, the day we visited Mosaddeq's successor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and he saluted you and saluted your people?

Do you know where that man is now?

Like you, he is a homeless refugee in Paris. He is ill, and he is suffering from alienation and from the pains of exile.

Dr Sinjabi was minister of foreign affairs. He became a former minister and subsequently a refugee.

Did you forget, Abu 'Ammar, that the man who recognized your people and their rights in Iran's parliament is now homeless? No one is recognizing his people and their rights.

He defended your people when he was prime minister, but you did not defend him when he became merely Shapur Bakhtiar.

Did you forget my people, Abu 'Ammar? They used to dream about victory for your cause, but they lost their own cause.

We wept for the children and the old people who were massacred by Israel. Did you weep for our children, our pregnant women and our old people who were executed by the great imam Ruhollah?

I was beside you in Tehran. I embraced you, and I told you, "Welcome, Abu 'Ammar, in your country."

I took the Palestinian brothers, Hani, Hamid, Salah and Abu Ayman to my home, and I told them, "Make yourselves at home." I knew that to them my house was small. I also knew that their real home was in Acre, Hayfa and Dayr Yasin. These houses where we live in exile are so small. Do you believe, Abu 'Ammar, that all those in my country who sold out your cause are now putting my country on trial? Do you believe that all those who welcomed you with an open heart are now buried, in prison or in exile?

Where were you, Abu 'Ammar, when the great imam took materiel and weapons from your enemy and used them to kill our people who had been dreaming of fighting your enemy?

Have you been told that the Imam has purchased 500 tanks of the tanks you had purchased to protect your children? Those were the tanks that Israel seized during its invasion of Lebanon.

Did you receive the message sent by our Iranian people via our children who were executed by Khomeyni in Evin prison?

I am confident that you have not heard the cries of my people. If you had heard them, you would not have spoken to Khomeyni again and you would not be calling him imam.

I wept as I watched your departure from Beirut, but my heart....

RAFSANJANI GIVES WARNING TO FRANCE

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

TEHRAN (IRNA) - Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani spoke in the open session of the Majlis yesterday morning and warned the French President, Francois Mitterrand, the people of France and its Socialist Party for having given protection to the leader of the terrorist hypocrites organization (MKO) Masud Rajavi.

The Majlis Speaker was commenting on the martyrdom of the late Ayatollah Ashrafi Isfahani, the special representative of Imam Khomeini to Bakhtaran and its Friday prayers leader.

On Friday, Ayatollah Ashrafi was attacked and martyred in the city of Bakhtaran during the Friday prayers ceremony when a member of the hypocrites grabbed the Ayatollah and pulled the safety pin of a grenade that he was carrying.

Speaking about this, Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani said that the hypocrites and other counterrevolutionaries were mistaken in thinking that the martyrdom of great personalities like Ayatollah Ashrafi would weaken the pillars of the Islamic Revolution.

Furthermore, referring to the false claims of the so-called defenders of Human Rights, Rafsanjani said that the criminal Rajavi and his organization of terrorists, who had taken

responsibility for the martyrdom of Ayatollah Ashrafi Isfahani and other Friday prayer leaders, were given shelter in France, a country which claimed to defend Human Rights. "For them," he said, "supporting Human Rights means supporting the massacre of the oppressed and the true believers."

After delivering a warning to France's President, Socialist Party and people, the Majlis speaker said that he was not sure whether the French president and Socialist Party would take the warning seriously. However, he added that the people of France should pay attention to the fact that a terrorist group whose leader was enjoying the protection of French police, and who had an office in Paris, has taken responsibility for this criminal act of terrorism. He then went on to ask, "What do the French people think? Do they think that our brave combatants will forget this crime? Are they sure that in future our people will not take revenge for all the blood shed by the counterrevolutionaries? We now consider France a partner of the counterrevolutionaries in these crimes.

The Majlis speaker continued by saying that the French

people have proved that their opposition to terrorism is nothing but a false claim, or a claim that is put into practice only when their own interests are involved. He added that France was presently supporting terrorism and anarchy in the world. "The people of Iran will not forget these injustices," he stressed, adding that the people of Iran will take their rights whenever their interests and those of the oppressed of the world so allow.

In continuing his speech, Rafsanjani turned to the general issue of terrorist attacks against spiritual leaders and said that it is now clear that the Friday prayers congregations are main targets of the counterrevolutionaries and the enemies of Islam. However, he said that such attacks have produced an effect other than what their initiators desired. "The Friday prayers," he said, "have become symbols of the unity of the Iranian people and a proof of their presence in the political scene of the society."

The Majlis speaker then referred to coordination between the terrorist activities of the hypocrites and those of the Iraqi ruler, Saddam Hussein. "Immediately after the martyrdom of Ayatollah Ashrafi Isfahani," he said, "Saddam Hussein sent his war planes to the western border areas of Iran."

Finally, Rafsanjani said that by taking responsibility for the martyrdom of Ayatollah Ashrafi the hypocrites had two objectives. The first, he said, was to show their so-called power, while the second was to deny responsibility for their greater crime — the recent bomb explosion in Tehran's Naser Khasrow Street.

RAFSANJANI THREATENS HOARDERS

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 94, 21 Oct 82 pp 2, 3

[Text] Iran's mullahs have been finding it difficult to find Koranic guidance for punishment of profiteers and hoarders. Consequently, Majlis speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani has resorted to what seems to be an unprecedented interpretation of some texts to find rules in Islamic jurisprudence for the punishment of offending merchants.

The problem began when revolutionary guards raided stores and warehouses of a number of merchants in Tehran to confiscate their stocks of food. Guards branded their action as "revolutionary" rather than Islamic.

However, some influential merchants brought written statements from friendly mullahs that "ownership" of stocked material does not pass from the rightful owners to any other person because of rulings by the revolutionary authorities.

In other instances the revolutionary guards tried to bring to book those vendors who were selling their goods at three times the official price to willing buyers. Again it was argued by some mullahs that according to Islamic rules when the seller and the buyer agree on the price and when both are willing to trade no authority can prevent the transaction because on Islamic grounds it is right.

This new development has already undermined the pricing policy of the Islamic regime. Vendors are selling their goods at high prices. Zar cigarettes, manufactured locally and priced officially at 40 rials per pack of 20, are sold at 250 rials at retail shops. Small packets of detergents, priced at 50 rials, are sold at 300 rials. And yet the sellers maintain that because buyers are willing to pay it is correct on Islamic grounds to engage in such deals.

Last Friday during his Friday prayer speech Rafasanjani agreed that when the sellers and the buyers were willing and happy to seal a deal the transaction was, strictly speaking, religiously acceptable; however, he added, when prices were unduly high this was tantamount to corrupting the revolution and therefore it could be declared religiously corrupt.

Later, in a speech which was read by an announcer over the Tehran radio Khomeini said that any action which threatened the pillars of the revolution was

un-Islamic and therefore could be branded as a sin. He then said that those who were interpreting Islamic teachings out of context were wrong, and that profiteering was harmful to the revolution.

In his statement Khomeini did not explicitly declare over-pricing a sin. As usual he twisted his tongue and evaded the issues, but he did call on people to help each other and to forego material gains for the sake of the Islamic revolution.

As far as Rafsanjani is concerned Khomeini's statement did not help him in making such acts as over-pricing and hoarding sins punishable by revolutionary courts. However, in Tehran and some provinces a number of revolutionary courts have been set up, and designated as courts for punishment of economic wrongdoers. These impose heavy fines on hoarders and profiteers. But these courts refrain from passing such sentences as prison terms or execution.

According to Kayhan, for instance, six wholesalers in Tehran were last week fined a total of 67 million rials for over-pricing. One shopkeeper was fined 38 million rials for selling textiles above official prices. Another shopkeeper who trades in fittings and fixtures was fined over 23 million rials for over-pricing pipes and bathroom fittings.

Rafsanjani has said that monetary fines did not seem to deter profiteers and that there must be a way of morally condemning these wrongdoers. He has tried to convince other mullahs that it would be possible to make a joint announcement making profiteering a sin for the duration of the "infancy" of the Islamic revolution.

His concern stems from the fact that he has personally been linked by rumour mongers to profiteers. In Tehran it is often rumoured that Rafsanjani, together with Khomeini's son Ahmad and Khamenei's brother are in league with profiteers and foreign exchange smugglers.

That is probably why Rafsanjani is so anxious to appear as the champion of the fight against profiteers and hoarders.

CSO: 4600/69

ECONOMY, INDUSTRY DOING BADLY

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 94, 21 Oct 82 pp 3-4

[Text] There has been a sharp deterioration in the Iranian economy during the past few months, reports from inside Iran indicate. Officials have discovered that even with an injection of cash into the economy they are not able to revive industrial and economic activity.

According to these reports as many as 60 industrial plants in Qasvin, Arak, Isfahan and Shiraz are out of operation mainly because of a lack of spare parts for machinery and a shortage of skilled labour.

Many factories have been so badly maintained that they need an overhaul of their entire plants if they are to function again. In Isfahan several textile mills are simply beyond repair, as workers and overseers from Islamic associations are said to have stolen vital parts and sold them in the black market.

In Ahvaz the steel rolling plant is not functioning mainly because of a lack of maintenance. The plant is reported to be beyond repair. In Arak the machine tools factory has, however, been kept going through massive imports of spare parts from East Germany.

In the industrial estate of Qazvin, where at one time 130 factories were on stream, today only a handful of industrial plants are working. Even then most of them are working at half their capacity. Managers say that they are not able to buy raw materials and spare parts.

The Behshahr Industrial Group, which was at one time the pride of Iranian industry, has several plants, including the vegetable shortening and detergent plants, functioning at a quarter of their pre-revolution capacity.

The Melli Industrial Group, manufacturers of footwear, produces only half its optimum capacity. However, because of the general state of unemployment and poverty the group is unable to sell even these products. The group is able to pay for its expenses only because of bulk purchases by the revolutionary guards and the army.

The Iran National Vehicle Manufacturing group has kept at least 60 per cent of its pre-revolution work force on the pay roll. But because of mismanagement and constant interference by the political overlords the company, which makes

the popular Paykan car, is making huge losses, When the revolutionary authorities took the company over early in 1979, its petty cash and balance at the bank amounted to 9,000 million rials. This was in addition to properly functioning plants and a vast number of semi-finished vehicles. Today it is making a loss which the government has to mekup to keep manufacturing going.

The worrying fact is that the government recently began to inject some cash into the nationalised industries in a bid to get them restarted. Foreign exchange allocations were made to enable them to import raw materials and spare parts, while bank credits were made available to meet day to day expenses.

Despite this assistance the state-owned and other industries have failed to achieve their pre-revolution level of productivity. In some cases, as in the case of the shoe and clothing industries, it is believed that economic recession and unemployment mean there is simply not enough demand for even the present low output.

But in other cases, such as cars, there is high demand. Here the problem is mismanagement and inefficiency. The authorities have now learned that provision of foreign exchange and cash is not enough. In some factories there is a lack of expertise in ascertaining the needs, maintaining machinery and obtaining raw materials and spare parts from the right suppliers.

Sackings of a big number of skilled and experienced employees, together with interference by Islamic associations, has virtually killed off incentive in these industries.

Meanwhile, in the government-controlled service industry the situation seems to be even worse. The Tehran United Bus Company has had to withdraw 1,400 of its buses from service and to sell 600 other of its fleet because of its inability to repair the vehicles and keep them in good working condition. Today only half of the company's buses are in service.

The transport situation in Tehran is so bad that many people wake up two hours early in order to make a journey which used to take them 30 to 40 minutes. Because of complicated driving regulations and petrol rationing few people are able to drive in their own cars to their places of work.

Poultry farms, dairy producing plants and similar mechanized agriculture-related works are also either idle or functioning at half their capacity. Tehran newspapers are full of advertisements from owners of poultry farms within to sell them.

Several major agro-industrial units are nominally on stream; but it is not known what they are doing. Many of them have been kept on stream simply because relatives of influential mullahs have been appointed managing directors and they wish to retain their positions. Many of them are influential enough to solicit for state funds.

Some of the heavy industrial units have been kept going with massive state fund injections because they help the war effort, repairing military hardware and in some cases reconditioning tanks and other vehicles.

MONARCHIST PAPER DISCUSSES CARTER'S 'BALANCE SHEET OF FAILURE'

Paris IRAN LIBRE in French 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Former President Carter has just published his memoirs. Under cover of giving evidence, he engages in a veritable plea on his own behalf. If he is to be believed, he spent 4 years defending the rights of man, strengthening the moral and intellectual prestige of the United States, and put an end to the tyranny of the "desert" oil states.

When one reads such a text, one does not really know whether to laugh or to be angry. Here instead, are the real facts:

The policy on human rights pursued by Jimmy Carter proved to be simultaneously illogical, absurd, dangerous and catastrophic.

Illogical and Absurd

What did he want?

To act in such a way that at the end of his presidency, there would be only liberal and democratic nations left on earth. In fact, what he did to this end plunged the countries he condemned into an infernal cycle which led inevitably to complete disaster. The laxism termed "liberalization" and imposed by his administration led to nothing but trouble. The response to subversion was repression, and thus the strengthening of the existing police apparatus, and at the end of this process, that totalitarian state on which the president so often hurled anathema truly appeared.

We had a brilliant example in our country. There is no common measure between the SAVAK and the SAVAMA. A normal regime of imprisonment was succeeded by the most ferocious of totalitarian systems.

Dangerous and Catastrophic

Under the pretext of conciliation and pacifism, Jimmy Carter, in his obliviousness, began by moving closer to the most totalitarian and imperialist nation in the world. He negotiated disarmament agreements with Brezhnev which could be nothing other than a deception, because he had no way of checking on the USSR defense facilities. He weakened the American army, and during this period, the Red Army installed rockets aimed at Western Europe

and acquired firepower which specialists describe as gigantic. This was followed by an international imbalance with tragic consequences. Thus the Soviets gained the opportunity for aggression against Afghanistan, plunging into genocide of the most horrible sort.

Aware of his weakness, Carter could only formulate timid verbal reproaches, because lacking knowledge or ability to do anything else, he imposed a ridiculous prohibition on American athletes, forbidding them to participate in the Olympic Games and depriving the CIA of an historic opportunity to infiltrate Moscow, to the great relief of the Politburo.

This America, which Carter hoped to invest with increased influence, was covered with shame through his doing. This strange president--who tried to escape from the pressure of the oil nations--capitulated ignominiously to the Islamic republic. He allowed his own nationals, whom it was his first duty to protect, to be harassed. Let us remember the hostage affair. Let us remember the Tabbas expedition, in which the United States Army, for the first time in its history, not only failed, but made itself a laughingstock. The most powerful nation on earth seemed to tremble before the least of the mullahs.

Is it necessary to add that the credibility he lost was but the least of the consequences of the Carter doctrine? Its implementation caused rivers of blood to flow. Jimmy Carter may write that it matters little.

This man has on his conscience:

- 40,000 men, women and children executed in Iran
- 75,000 soldiers fallen on the Iraqi front
- 15,000 Latin Americans executed in the Caribbean zone
- 1,000,000 Khmers assassinated in Kampuchea
- 500,000 Iranians, dozens of thousands of Arabs and Latin Americans plunged into the blackness of Gulag
- millions of persons exiled from their native lands after seeing their careers destroyed and their families dissolved or scattered.

Jimmy Carter says he is proud of his presidency. The only question he raises for us is the following:

Is this man oblivious?

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CSO: 4619/2

EMPRESS FARAH DENIES SPLIT WITH YOUNG KING

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 94, 21 Oct 82 pp 8-10

[Text] In an interview in the latest issue of the magazine Woman, Empress Farah denies that there has been a "split" between her and her son Reza, "the young king", as she calls him.

"There is no split," Empress Farah told the interviewer firmly. "We have a normal mother-and-son relationship, which sometimes goes as far as a certain complicity, which I find agreeable. Certain jealous people have tried to make trouble between us, but they have not succeeded. It's true that I no longer have a political role, but he and I took this decision together.

"As his mother, I am irreplaceable. I remain at his disposal, but I will not intervene in politics, either directly or indirectly."

Empress Farah also talked about newspaper reports that she was planning to marry again. She told the magazine, "At first I didn't even think of denying it. But it was taken up by all the papers, and even television. And this really is a case of smoke without fire. At first I laughed, but then I got some disagreeable reactions which upset me.

"The young King telephoned me and said 'Congratulations mother.' I thanked him and said, 'If it's for the King and the country I'm ready for anything'. But the three younger children were seriously shocked.

"I'll never re-marry. My husband is still alive in my heart. I can still feel his hand in mind, as it was the day he died in Cairo. I will try to keep my looks as long as possible, but physical things do not last for ever, so I'll also try to keep my heart and mind young. One has to prepare oneself for old age, and that is what I am doing.

"I'm preparing myself for the day my children have all left me. I don't want to be a possessive mother. I think in this respect, America is the best place for a woman to fill her life. I will have grandchildren. And be able to spend more time with them, and spoil them as I haven't been able to do with my own children. But Leila is just 12. I have time yet.

"Farahnaz is at University, but during the first two years the options are still open, so she studies Persian, French and English literature, political science and child psychology.

"Ali Reza is still very affected by the events in Iran, more so than his sisters. He feels a certain responsibility as the brother of the young King. He wants to be ready to help him.

"For Leila it is easier than for the other two. She works well and her marks are excellent. She has no difficulty fitting in and finding new friends."

Farah has faced the fact that her children, and in particular her daughters, are likely to lead a freer life than would be open to them in Iran. Already Ali Reza and Farahnaz have been seen at Xenon, a famous New York night club.

"They must amuse themselves like other youngsters of their age," says Farah. "If we were in Iran they could invite their friends home and dance in private. In New York we cannot do that. Unfortunately, they will be photographed dancing, and not when they are studying or visiting a museum. I am trying to adapt their education, to bring together the traditional and the modern."

Asked about security the Empress was reported to have replied, "I do not think about it. I did not allow myself to think about it when we were in Iran. The closer we get to a restoration of the monarchy, the greater the danger."

Stories of the late Shah's wealth still abound, "Woman" said; figures running into thousands of millions are bandied about. The Ayatollahs are fighting legal actions to get possession of money, land and jewellery that either belonged, or is rumoured to have belonged, to the late Shah. No-one knows how wealthy Empress Farah really is.

"What we have allows us to live more or less comfortably, but our expenses are unbelievable," she told the magazine. "I know there are millions of people living in poverty. But I have to pay for security arrangements for my family, and that means considerable outlay.

"I have to help those who helped us in the past, and are now in need." She is frankly amused by the suggestion that she might simply become a member of the thoughtless, idle rich, Woman said.

"I'm not rich enough to be thoughtless and not thoughtless enough to be idle!" she says crisply. "My children and family life occupy me. Obviously, after my work in Iran, it is sometimes difficult for me to adapt."

More than anyone, Empress Farah was responsible for the improvement in the lot of Iranian women. She helped them cast aside their veils and advance towards the independence western women took for granted. She established a clinic to help women with problem pregnancies. She was uniquely honoured when the Shah had her crowned Empress 15 years after their marriage. Now she says, "I have no free time in my life, but there is something lacking. I hope that, when I

am a little more organised, I'll have more time for my intellectual occupations. For the moment I have to buy things for the house. These little details are now a welcome relief.

"I would hope in the future that I could do something connected with Iran, maybe in the cultural domain.

"My husband always used to say to me, 'You take everything too much to heart, as if it were a question of life and death.' In exile, I had the painful feeling that all my efforts were reduced to nothing.

"I find that one way to deal with my problems is to try to put myself into a historical perspective. Often in Cairo, I look at the Nile and the Pyramids and try to realise that the same problems have always existed. It is always the same theatre, the same roles. Only the actors change. And I realise that we often have a tendency to think ourselves the centre of the world. It is a good thing to put oneself at a distance and laugh.

"Sometimes it even amuses me to imagine my end - the end of a destiny which has been exceptional."

CSO: 4600/69

BRITISH LEYLAND'S CONTRACT TO BE TERMINATED

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

TEHRAN (IRNA) - As of the end of the current Iranian year of 1361 (March 21, 1983) the Iranian Leyland Motors Company (ILMC) will cut off all of its contacts with the British Leyland Company, while the existing facilities will be used to build regular buses.

While making this announcement in a short interview with IRNA, the head of the ILMC, Hejazi said that the assembly plant was 100 percent dependent on its British mother company in the past. However, he added, after the Islamic Revolution the ILMC made efforts in order to decrease this dependency.

Hejazi further said that this year's 15 million dollar contract with the British Leyland Company for the purchase of various motors for trucks

and spare parts would be the last. He added that during last month's Eighth International Trade Fair here, the participating representatives of the BLC had expressed their interests to renew the export of their goods to the Islamic Republic, but the offer was rejected since their products were below Iranian standards.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the bankrupt regime of Iraq had recently signed a number of contracts with the BLC, the latest of which would cost 20 million pounds.

Reports from Syria added that the contract was four times its real value.

The Iranian Leyland Motor Company was nationalized soon after the victory of the Islamic Revolution and its Iranian partners fled abroad.

CSO: 4600/67

BRIEFS

GERMAN ARCHEOLOGICAL MISSION SUSPENDED--Among Tehran reactions to the expulsion of pro-Khomeini students from West Germany last week was the suspension by the Iranian government of the activities of the German archeological mission in the country. The students were arrested after they had brutally attacked anti-Khomeini students in Germany earlier this year. [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 94, 21 Oct 82 p 8]

POLITICAL PRISONERS JAILED, EXECUTED--Iran Air pilot Kayhan Jahanfar, who asked for asylum in Vienna after landing his Boeing 707 there this week, told a press conference in the Austrian capital that more than 20,000 people had been executed by the revolutionary authorities in Iran and more than 50,000 were political prisoners in the jails. [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 94, 21 Oct 82 p 8]

SANJABI IN AMERICA--Former National Front leader Karim Sanjabi, who was among those who blamed America for Iran's troubles, has now sought refuge there, according to Paris reports. Now isn't that just typical of those well-heeled hypocrites who used to oppose the Shah and who emerged at the time of the revolution to give press conferences to the international media to express their love of socialism in their unbelievably palatial homes. Those pressmen had no idea of the vast fortunes that many of these so-called democratic socialists were happy to be making under the Shah and the true extent of their wealth. The ordinary people of Iran and even many who worked hard for the late Shah and served the nation are envious now of the wealth of many of his opponents. Sanjabi is accused by many Iranians of being the crucial figure in ensuring the return of Khomeini to Iran. he is said to have been sent as a delegate to an international socialist meeting when, without any reference to Tehran, he contacted Khomeini's entourage in Paris and agreed terms for working with the revolutionaries. All Iranians of goodwill will wish him a happy stay with the Great Satan. [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 94, 21 Oct 82 p 10]

RAJAVI MARRIES BANISADR'S DAUGHTER--Islamic notions appear to have triumphed over modern socialistic ideals with Mojahedin-e-Khalq leader Massoud Rajavi, who has married the daughter of his Paris co-habitor Abol-hassan Bani-Sadr only a month or two after his former wife sacrificed her life for his cause back in Tehran. Women are dispensable, though, aren't they Massoud? Think of all those schoolgirls who have died in your cause back home while you enjoy domestic life in Paris. [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 94, 21 Oct 82 p 10]

TURKEY'S PREMIER ON IRAQI WAR--ANKARA (IRNA)--The Turkish Prime Minister, Bulent Ulusu Saturday said that Turkey was deeply grieved over the continuation of war between the two neighbor and Moslem countries of Iran and Iraq and called for its discontinuation. Speaking at his eighth press conference since coming to office, the prime minister added that his war had caused great financial and moral losses. He said that Turkey would continue its endeavours for ending the war either unilaterally or through the Islamic good-will mission since this peace was necessary for the balance of power in the region. Discouraging on the developments in the Middle East, Ulusu said that his country while condemning the Zionist aggression upon Lebanon supported the peace plan of Reagan which was approved at the Arab Summit conference in Fez, Morocco. Talking on the trip of head of the CIA to Turkey last month, he said that Turkey could negotiate with its allies, whenever necessary, about information and security issues. [Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 18 Oct 82 p 2]

BANISADR, RAJAVI ENTER NEW ALLIANCE--TEHRAN--Paris was witness to a tactical marriage as Masoud Rajavi, the leader of MKO who now lives in Paris got married to the daughter of the ousted president Banisadr. The alliance of the MKO with Banisadr was further strengthened as Masoud Rajavi in a ceremony got married to Firouzeh Banisadr. Banisadr, as usual gave a lengthy speech but failed to reveal the future plans of the alliance following this tactical marriage. [Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 4]

CSO: 4600/67

SHIITE LEADERS VOICE SUPPORT FOR WAR EFFORT

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 27 Aug 82 p 8

[Article by Khalid Munsiri: "God Ordained Victory for Our People Because Our Cause Is Right; He Has Foresaken Our Enemy Because He Is Hateful, Cowardly and Arrogant"]

[Text] The esteemed clergymen in Babylon Province have saluted the staunch stand of our heroic armed forces in their response to the iniquitous Iranian attack. They have expressed their joy and happiness at the glorious victories of the Qadisiyah soldiers, the army of the sole leader, Saddam Husayn, in the battle of glory and honor against the Iranian invaders east of Basrah and on the borders of our beloved nation. They ridiculed the mouthings of the charlatan Khomeyni and his criminal oppressive gang, who scream demagogic slogans filled with hatred and blind racism against the Arabs and Islam, with the obvious Shu'ubiyah [non-Arab ethnic movement] goal, aimed at distorting the moral values and humanitarian principles of the glorious Islamic religion and its call for love, peace and good neighborliness.

The clergymen said: "The hysteria and insanity that has befallen the rulers in Iran has laid bare the evil spirit, hatred and malevolence that they bear in their sick hearts, which their hurling of thousands of human beings in vile, base and unsuccessful attempts to defile our nation's pure soil. They have invaded our nation to debase our people and conquer our will, but our revolutionary leadership is aware of these aggressive ambitions, and our army's heroic stand has enabled it to combat the Iranian enemy and achieve glorious victory over their defeated army east of Basrah. Their mangled corpses were strewn about under the sky. What led them there was Khomeyni's deceit and trickery. But the hated enemy's trick backfired, and the Qadisiyah's victories increased. Its flame continued to shine brightly in the skies of Arabism to guide our masses to glory and honor.

The learned clergy in Babylon spoke enthusiastically about the victory fashioned by the gallant men of the Qadisiyah, led by the victorious leader, Saddam Husayn. In the speech given by Muhsin Sayyid Ahmad al-'Umaydi, he said: "In the profusion of our celebrations of the glorious 17-30 July revolution, we learned of our army's glorious victory against the hated Khomeyni gang. May God preserve the fighters who struck the death blows and destroyed the iniquitous Iranian enemy. This proved the strength, esteem, will and

steel-like quality of Saddam Husayn's army and their heroism in defending the honor and glory of the nation and defending the humane principles of the Arabs and Islam against the putrid, detested Khomeyni Shu'ubism. God has ordained victory for our people and nation, because our cause is right, just and humane. He has foresaken our enemy because he is hateful, cowardly and arrogant. The remnants of his army were routed on the battlefield, defeated and frightened. They fled in disgrace, which is the consequence of arrogant people who fight for hegemony, treachery and aggression. May God dishonor them, mangle their remnants and cause them to take refuge in hell."

Radiant Light

Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali 'Utayyah al-'Aythawi said: "The tyrannical Iranian rulers wanted to deceive proud, Arab Iraq, but God has foresaken and humbled them and has dashed their aggressive hopes and ambitions: 'As for them, they are but plotting a scheme and I am planning a scheme therefore grant a delay to the unbelievers: give respite to them gently (for a while).'"

"Our victories in Qadisiyah Saddam have come to be a radiant and brilliant light for those who are fighting for right, justice and good and humane principles. The rays of these victories have blinded the gang of the charlatan Khomeyni, whose ears were deaf to the cries of right and peace, as called for by Saddam Husayn, in order to spare Muslim blood. However, the gang of injustice and error insisted on continuing the fighting and bloodshed. They were arrogant, but they were defeated and routed. Thanks be to God, who gave us victory over the unjust group that is full of hatred for the Arabs and Muslims.

"We pray to God for more victories for our leader, army and people over the iniquitous Iranian enemy, until they yield to the sound of right and the call for peace. We pray God that he save the Muslim Iranian peoples from their ordeal and deliver them from the evils of the charlatan Khomeyni and his Shu'ubiyah gang of a handful of crazies steeped in sin and aggression. May that day not be far off."

Then, al-Sayyid Fathullah Sa'id Ahmad spoke, saluting our heroic leader Saddam Husayn and blessing him for the glorious victories in the battle for honor and glory against the Khomeyni barbarism. He said: "Those who believe in their people, nation and community know that we are in the vanguard of those fighting for and defending the sanctity of the nation and its holy soil. Rather, we will be the rock on which the Khomeyni dreams and ambitions will be smashed. It will be discovered that we are the same men who smashed Khosrau imperialism, smashed their arrogance, hatred and tyranny, in the first Arab Qadisiyah. It is appropriate for us, the descendents of 'Ali and al-Husayn, to be guided by our heroic forefathers in our jihad against the tyrannical Iranians. We will make their trickery and hatred backfire, until they renounce their crimes and attacks against our people and our country."

Al-Sayyid Naji Khadhir 'Abbas shared the same sentiments. "The Iranian foe imagined that the peace initiative called for by the man of right and peace, our leader Saddam Husayn, and represented by his sincere call for an end to

the fighting and the withdrawal from Iranian territory of our heroic forces, was a sign of weakness. The Zionists and their allies, the detestable and odious Arabs by both birth and culture, also imagined that. However, their fancies and imaginings have become fantasies, eliminated by the glorious victories of the Qadisiyah warriors east of Basrah. The Iraqis' strength and capabilities were highlighted when Iraqi wrath exploded over the leaders of civil strife and corruption and turned their barbaric hordes into mangled corpses strewn about in the open, defeated their attacks and forced their beaten remnants to withdraw. Moreover, this attack bared the depth of the connection, collusion and plotting between the Iranian racists and the Zionist criminals and the hatred that they both have against our people and nation. However, God gave us victory and humiliated our enemy and his cowardly allies."

The Enemy's Lying Claims

Al-Sayyid Mahdi Ahmad Yusuf Shabr spoke next. "The Iranian enemies thought they were able to conquer and subdue our people and as a consequence obliterate our noble culture, history and legacy. However, they failed and were beaten back, and their cowardly army was routed on the battlefield. They emulated the wind before the soldiers of Saddam Husayn, routed by our brave heroes. They organized their attacks against our people and country during the blessed month of Ramadhan and the glorious 'Id al-Fitr, and during our July celebrations. This was further evidence of the falsity of their claims to Islamic religion and its principles, which forbid combat during the holy months. Moreover, this barbarous attack also revealed the extent of hatred against Iraq and the pan-Arab, socialist 17-30 July revolution, and their cowardly attempts to extinguish the shining light of July. However, they failed, and the glad tidings of victory rang out in July along with the glory of the martyrs who irrigated the trees of freedom, glory and honor."

Then al-Sayyid 'Ali Musa 'Ali al-Khuwaylidi spoke. "Khomeyni's men deal with the card of religion. It is a new-old game, carried out for their own benefit by those who came to power as an alternative to the late shah. However, their game was soon exposed through its falsehoods, and the truth of Khomeynism was clearly exposed as a submissive tool in the hands of Zionism, American imperialism and those downfallen Arabs.

"We as clergy are pledged to God. We are the armor to ward off the strong, hateful attacks against our people and country. Rather, our souls will be a sacrifice for the sole leader, Saddam Husayn, to bury the treacherous plots aimed at our Islamic religion, our Arabism and its blessed and humane principles. Victory will be our constant ally, because our cause is right and just. Our hateful enemy is collapsing, because he is fighting for deceit and all that is false: And say: 'Truth has now arrived and falsehood perished: for falsehood is (by its nature) bound to perish.'"

Al-Shaykh 'Abd al-Qadir Madab Makawi spoke next. "We pledge to preserve our country and protect it with our souls. We stand as one behind the sole leader, Saddam Husayn, in the battle for Iraqi and Arab existence against the barbaric Khomeyni gang. Moreover, our leader and people have been blessed with

glorious victories achieved by the knights of the Qadisiyah east of Basrah. They buried forever the aggressive dreams and ambitions of the fascist Iranian regime."

In their speeches, the clergymen affirmed their constant readiness to join in the battle for honor and integrity against the tyrannical Iranians and their allies, the criminal Zionists and the Arabs who are criminals, such as Hafiz al-Assad and al-Qadhafi. At the end of their speeches, they called for honor to be bestowed on the Qadisiyah martyrs, who paved the way to glory and honor with their free, pure blood. They fashioned the victory for the people and the country over the detested enemy.

7005

CSO: 4404/692

DETAILS OF SOCIAL SECURITY, AID TO DISABLED GIVEN

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 24 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Mawfaq 'Abd al-Fatah: "Fixed Monthly Stipends for All Families Without a Source of Income"]

[Text] The social welfare law, which was enacted by the 17-30 July revolution in 1980, guaranteed each Iraqi family and Iraqi citizen who has no source of income or is disabled fixed monthly stipends to enable them to live free from worry or want.

The law guaranteed the stipends to a large number of families from the various provinces of the country, so that the number of families benefiting has currently been increased, to 60,000, and the authorities concerned are still considering applications submitted to them in order to reach a decision concerning them and allocate the monthly stipends to those who deserve them.

In Diyala Province, the assistant governor, who is head of the committee to oversee implementation of the law, told AL-THAWRAH that the law was one of the revolutionary gains that the blessed revolution had achieved for the people.

"There are many families that have no provider or steady source of income but that now receive fixed monthly stipends from the state in accordance with the law.

"Since the law was promulgated, a number of committees has been formed in the province whose task is to conduct a survey of families who come under the law's provisions. These are called committees of family welfare affairs. In the provincial center, there is a committee under our chairmanship, with members representing the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Ministry of Finance. In the districts, there are similar committees chaired by the district officers for the purpose of implementing and following up on the law's provisions. In Ba'qubah District alone there are 132 families covered by the law, and they now have a steady source of income. The committee will accept all applications submitted to it now and in the future. I would like to clarify an important question. The government will also pay support to families whose providers have abandoned them for one reason or another, as well as to the handicapped and the mentally retarded.

"We have been able to appoint a large number of them to government agencies--those who can hold a job commensurate with their mental and physical abilities. This allows everyone to have a role in the new society that is making progress under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn.

"The law does not even forget the destitute youth, who has a well-off older brother. On the contrary, he is granted a stipend without consideration of the brother. Everyone falling within the law's provisions should submit an application to the family welfare committee in the provincial center. As for those out in the environs and the villages, they can submit applications to the family welfare committee in the district center. There are provisions that set the monthly amounts. For example, one individual receives 17.820 dinars, while a family of two gets 35.640 dinars. As for a disabled person who is eligible, he would receive an unskilled worker's salary of 54.000 dinars.

"A number of disabled citizens who cannot work for one reason or another have now been extended the hand of the revolution and have had planted in themselves the seed of life. They have been guaranteed a steady source of income. This has allowed them to become members of the work force, after having been paralyzed members not strong enough to earn their daily bread."

AL-THAWRAH interviewed some of them and recorded their remarks, in which they expressed their love and esteem for the revolution and the sole leader, President Saddam Husayn.

Haydar 'Abbas Hassun said: "I was appointed in accordance with the law that was passed in 1980, i.e., after President Saddam Husayn took over the top position in the party and government. I had been under house arrest and could not meet with anyone, except by chance. Now I can meet with people and take part in serving my country. I do what work I can through by clerical employment, and I receive a salary of 74 dinars a month. This demonstrates the revolution's concern for the citizens and reflects the humanitarian principles of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party."

Muhammad Kumis Nasir said: "I was appointed in the first group directly after the social welfare law was promulgated. Before that, I was in despair for my life and wanted to die. I was married, praise God, after my appointment, and now have a child. All of that is thanks to our political leadership, led by the hero, Saddam Husayn, may God bless him."

Hashim Rashid 'Adb al-Hamid, who has a speech defect and complains of being impaired, said: "I am here in the office (the municipality), and I get a salary that enables me to live a happy life. They don't give me any difficult work."

Jasim Muhammad Maz'ul said: "I work in services and receive a respectable salary. I pray with all my heart for the victory of our revolution and our leader over the hateful enemies who are envious of Iraq's blessings and revolution."

Citizen Ahmad Jasim 'Abd said: "I am a worker in a warehouse. I bring papers to the foreman and then return to the office." We asked him where he works, and he said: "In the municipality of Ba'qubah. My life had been wretched, I had no means of support. Today, the revolution has given me work and has made me feel like a citizen. I can take part in building my country and serving the people and the revolution, to the best of my ability."

7005

CSO: 4404/692

BRITISH GROUP AWARDED CONTRACT

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 34, 11 Oct 82 p 6

[Text]

Jordan has awarded a \$740,000 contract to British engineering consultants Howard Humphreys to undertake technical and financial studies for the preliminary design of a scheme to carry water from the Euphrates River in Iraq to urban areas in northern Jordan. The British company will get assistance on the electrical mechanical side from Merz and McLellan and on finance from Marwick Mitchell. The final contract for the project, which involves the installation of pipelines across 650 kilometres of rough terrain, could be worth \$1 billion, Howard Humphreys estimates. The study will decide how many lines are needed and will consider using an old oil pipeline from Iraq. The project, due to be completed in 1990, is also likely to include a pumping station and booster stations along the line, a terminal reservoir near Amman to hold 20 million cubic metres of water and a water treatment station. The system will be designed to pipe up to 160 million cubic metres of water a year to north Jordan.

Covering Jordan's growing water deficit represents a major challenge for government planners, who expect the country's 151 million cubic metres surplus in 1977 to turn into a 140 million cubic metres deficit by 1987. The shortfall will rise to a projected 298 million cubic metres a year by the end of the century. North Jordan, where 90 per cent of the population is concentrated, is also the country's main agricultural and industrial area. The \$1 billion Maqarin Dam project on the Yarmouk River was to have helped meet the demand but was cancelled as a result of several years of political tension with Syria, through whose territory the Yarmouk runs, and because it would have required extensive negotiations with Israel.

To ensure the success of the Euphrates project, Jordan must not only be able to raise the necessary finance, but also seek to maintain its currently excellent relations with Baghdad over many years to come.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD MEETING RIDICULED

Kuwait AL-TALI'AH in Arabic No 759, 8 Sep 82 pp 10-11

[Text] The Holiday Inn was the scene last week of a conference that was called the "First Pedagogic Conference for Arab Gulf Youth."

Anyone who followed the meeting, or saw the members of the delegations, had contact with them, or listened to the papers that were delivered and the recommendations that came out of it, found himself facing a "partisan" conference for the Brotherhood, which was held under the eyes and ears of the governments, or rather, through everybody's plasters, under government auspices.

Have the ministries become mere tools of the Brotherhood, with their memberships being recommended for and accepted by the Brotherhood's study groups and cells? Or have the brothers become mere tools in the hands of regimes?

They delivered their lessons and sermons and have become high by them. They brought them to the Holiday Inn, and delivered true guidance to the hotel's patrons and employees. Or rather, it was said that "the rooms that housed the conference were perfumed redolent with a fragrance that made voices shake and words eloquent." It was all so much hot air, but the rooms were witness to what was said and to the recommendations, whose eloquence rocked the shining tiles, and the minds recovering from the affects of greasy meals provided by the budget of Affairs, and the budgets of other ministries.

* As for the conference's recommendations, they were discussed with no objection.

* The Zionist enemy swallows the Nation's land, country by country;

Peoples are slaughtered and burned, cities are shelled and destroyed. People are made homeless and destitute...killed and wounded, bereaved widows and widowers, people without a roof or even daily bread.

These people living in luxury, stammering and mumbling their words, cannot even find one word to say about what has happened and is happening.

It is as if they lived in another century, or in some other country, as if the people who were killed, made homeless, their women raped, without refuge, were not from the same mold as they!

As if the land that was sullied was not their land, nor the land of th Mi'raj!

Outside of both time and space were those who held their conference at the Holiday Inn. The words spoken regarding social, political, economic and intellectual matters were generalities, or like words of 1000 years ago, without coming close to touching on the real problems of society.

* As an example, let us take what was recommended concerning the social aspect. Let us read: "Crimes of robbery, murder, extortion and sexual deviation and perversion are spreading today in Islamic and Arab societies, along with mental disorders among the youth. This is only a glaring effect of the removal of religion from life and the suspension of God's restrictions on man." We must ask a single question: Were the first Islamic societies free from social problems and difficulties, even though most of God's restrictions were applied?

Shouldn't we say that "the brothers" are carrying an amulet, and by rubbing this amulet, they believe that all problems will meekly raise their hands and surrender, without their bothering to really look closely into these problems and trying to understand cause and effect.

On the political side, they said: "The divine way is the best and should be a constitution for society. It contains the conditions and characteristics of man as regards weakness and defects. Therefore, the youth will see that we cannot substitute another man-made system for God's way."

This is the political response and the political solution to our problems. But my dear Brotherhood youth, will you not find that the interpretation of the prophet's companions differed in comprehension of this sura or that, and that the interpretation of this or that hadith was subject to analogy through example. Even the four foundations of Islamic jurisprudence, which are beneficial for Muslims, must be interpreted, so as to be compatible with the people's benefit and not against them.

Thus, why did the caliph Omar discontinue some of God's restrictions?

The flight away from facing up to the community's problems, and the offering up to amulets and incantations, will not solve them. On the contrary, it complicates them. The recommendations were mere generalities. I think that I've read similar ones in books of past centuries. After reading them, I also thought that the American-Israeli sword must not be at our throats. So, I read the recommendations again, several times, and I could not find even one single reference to that sword. I became convinced that this bunch does not live in our age and time!

A bedouin went to the prophet of God and complained. The prophet asked the bedouin why he was complaining. He said: "Haven't you asked us to put our trust in God in everything we do, and he will grant us our deed?" The prophet answered: "Yes, I asked for that." The bedouin said: "Then, why haven't I found my sheep in the place where I put her, since I trusted in God!" The prophet said: "Did you hobble her, man--tie her up!" The bedouin said: "No."

The prophet said: "Hobble her, man, and then trust!" Did the Brotherhood "hobble her and trust," or are their recommendations the kind that the bedouin submitted to the prophet? Finally, we are only attempting to get the government to bless the first youth conference from which any discussion was absent, even though it was but one problem in time.

Greetings to the Brotherhood, to convince all of those who are not already convinced that they are mere tools and creatures of both the major and minor shaykhs.

7005

CSO: 4404/710

STOCK MARKET CRITICIZED BY FOREIGN BANKS

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 33, 4 Oct 82 p 6

[Text]

Foreign bankers were being accused last week of seeking to use the crisis in Kuwait's two stock exchanges for their own ends by refusing to accept credit instruments issued by Kuwaiti banks, according to financial sources quoted by the Saudi Arabian daily *Asharq al-Awsat*. The newspaper said foreign banks were now asking Kuwaiti banks to furnish collateral from foreign banks before accepting these credit documents and that this would lead to an increase in the costs of goods imported by Kuwaiti merchants. The sources cited the crisis in Kuwait's unofficial over-the-counter Souk al-Manakh exchange, where the government is now engaged in measures to untangle a huge skein of post-dated cheques with a total face value that could run as high as KD 20 billion (\$70 billion) (*An-Nahar Arab Report & MEMO*, August 30 and September 20, 27).

The crisis in the Souk al-Manakh will probably come to be known as the Crash That Was *Not* Heard Round the World. Despite the huge sums involved (two cousins, according to one report, together are involved in post-dated cheques in which the net deficiency is estimated at KD 2.5 billion — \$8.75 billion), there has been no panic whatsoever. *Asharq al-Awsat* complained that the actions by foreign bankers were therefore unjustified because the Kuwaiti economy is sound and has not been affected by what has happened in the Souk al-Manakh.

The government has barred forward trading and ordered holders of post-dated cheques to register them within 30 days. It has warned that unregistered cheques will not be considered by a five-man adjudication panel that is being set up under the leadership of a judge. The full extent of the crisis will thus not be known until towards the end of October or even later, when cheques for which the drawer is a debtor are cancelled out against those for which he is a creditor. Kuwait's Finance Minister Abdul-Latif al-Hamad believes the gross deficiency could run as high

as KD7 billion (\$24.5 billion) but that this can be reduced to more manageable losses of about KD 2 billion (\$7 billion) when the huge premiums which drawers of post-dated cheques promised to pay to obtain credit in this way are expunged from the face value of these outstanding cheques and replaced with a more reasonable figure by the adjudication board. These residual losses will have to be borne by the holders of cheques that cannot be met by the drawers, although financial institutions which find they have been damaged indirectly by their clients will be able to obtain help. The writers of these dud cheques "will certainly go to jail." Mr Hamad was quoted as saying, and he added that the whole affair was "a bad experience but part of the growth process."

CSO: 4400/48

PURCHASE OF HOECHST REVEALS INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 34, 11 Oct 82 pp 7-8

[Text]

News last week that the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation has acquired just under 25 per cent of the equity of the giant West German chemicals company Hoechst and is engaged in talks with Gulf Oil to buy its refining and distribution operations in Europe make it clear that Kuwait's long term investment strategy is to seek additional knowhow in the business it already knows best. With the purchase a year ago of Santa Fe International in the US for \$2.5 billion and tankers being acquired by a subsidiary of KPC, the framework in form if not in name is emerging of a major oil company of international stature involved in virtually every aspect of the business from prospecting and drilling for oil to petrochemicals and pumping petrol into the tanks of private cars.

Kuwait has acted stealthily to build up its stake in Hoechst, but its action was certainly not intended to be unfriendly. There had been rumours of Kuwaiti purchases of Hoechst shares for some time but the size of KPC's stake was a closely guarded secret. Indeed, Prof Rolf Sammet, Chairman of Hoechst's Board of Management, said last week he had only learned how many shares KPC had acquired at a meeting recently with Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti Oil Minister. Bankers believe KPC bought the shares gradually, dealing mainly with investment funds outside the stock exchange and paying slightly above the quoted price. Prof Sammet estimated the shares had cost KPC about DM 1.4 billion (\$550 million) and had a current value of DM 1.3 billion (\$515 million).

Prof Sammet made it clear that KPC has no intention of remaining a sleeping partner. Instead, he stressed, Kuwait wanted to cooperate closely with the German group and had already begun talks on this aspect of KPC's investment. "Kuwait... would like to combine its strength in respect of raw materials with the knowhow of Hoechst in the chemical industry and with our marketing possibilities," Prof Sammet told a press conference. He added that he believed Kuwait

did not intend to increase the size of its shareholding from its present level of more than 24 per cent but less than 25 per cent. It is not known whether KPC will seek representation on the board of Hoechst.

The size of KPC's shareholding is significant because it is less than the 25 per cent that would give the Kuwaitis a minority blocking vote under German law. At the same time, the shareholding does not require the approval of Germany's Cartel Office, as would a 25 per cent stake in the company. But a move to obtain a blocking vote could be undertaken with little difficulty if KPC felt this was in its interests.

The depressed state of world markets means that KPC has bought its Hoechst shares at prices well below what an open bid would have cost, although the average price is almost certainly well above the current quotation for the stock because buying began two years ago when the German economy was in better shape than it is today. Prof Sammet warned last week that a poor third quarter meant that Hoechst would not be able to maintain its annual dividend of DM 7 (\$2.80) per share this year and the news sent shares down from DM111.50 to DM109.40. Hoechst's profits fell by 20 per cent during the first half of 1982 after reduced profits in 1981. Profits last year amounted to DM 718 million (\$285 million) before taxes on sales of DM 34.4 billion (\$13.65 billion) and the company forecasts that combined sales in the third and fourth quarters will be a little lower than this. Exports have been falling and Hoechst does not expect an upturn in its home market; this has led to idle manufacturing capacity and pressure on prices. In addition, Hoechst expects this year to lose more than the DM 220 million (about \$83 million) before taxes it lost in 1981 from its plastics division.

KPC will clearly have to wait for better times before it sees a substantial financial return on its investment. The same will doubtless apply to an eventual deal with Gulf Oil involving some 4,000 petrol stations in Europe because KPC is apparently willing to purchase Gulf's European refineries and these are making heavy losses. The sale being discussed by KPC does not, however, include Gulf's British operations.

The deal has been hanging fire for some years, in part because some of the governments of the countries where Gulf operates are uneasy and partly because Gulf is reported to be not entirely convinced it should sell its holdings. KPC wants the distribution network as an outlet for its own refineries in Kuwait, which have a current capacity of 594,000 b/d, soon to be expanded by some 100,000 b/d. KPC is at present embarked on a \$1.5 billion modernisation of two of its refineries at home. Meanwhile, a KPC subsidiary is buying tankers and hopes to be able to carry two-

thirds of the country's exports of crude oil and refined products in its own vessels by 1985.

Exactly how KPC plans to fit its holding in Hoechst into its overall programme for overseas expansion is unclear at this time. But judging from the apparently friendly way its acquisition has been received by the German group, cooperation is likely to be close in the future.

CSO: 4400/48

KUWAIT OIL COMPANY EMPLOYEES END STRIKE

Kuwait AL-TALI'AH No 760, 15 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] Workers in the steam power station of the Kuwait Oil Company [KOC] returned to their jobs last Sunday, after a strike that lasted 19 days, having started on 24 August. The strike was lifted after the worker's union in the KOC reached an agreement with the firm's management to settle the problem, stemming from the management's refusal to agree to the right of those workers to promotion before they fulfilled a training period that could last 2 years.

AL-TALI'AH revealed the nature of the case in its edition number 758, dated 21 [sic] September. The company evaluated the job of those workers, and determined their right to promotion from grade 30 to grade 29. However, it suspended implementation until they completed training on the new functions, which were to be added to this position. The workers accepted the training, on the new functions, in order to advance themselves, but they refused to have the promotion suspended, out of the consideration that the evaluation was based on the responsibilities of the position without any new additions, because, first, these new conditions were an invention that the firm had not adopted previously in similar cases, either in that department, or in the departments of exports, storage or heavy transportation, and secondly, the firm's management's insistence on its position gave the workers no alternative but to strike in defense of their legitimate right. Their strike was supported by their fellow workers in the company and in the other companies of the oil sector, as well as by all the Kuwaiti trade union movement. Despite tireless attempts by the union to solve the problem, to ensure the rights of the workers along with the production interests, the company was intransigent and procrastinated, and the case was turned over to the Ministry of Affairs, without result.

Then, the company's chairman of the board, and the member appointed for the union, in a meeting with a union delegation, submitted a compromise, based on setting a reasonable training period and calculating the start of it as retro-active. The union accepted the proposal, demanding that the training period be defined before the agreement ending the matter was signed. However, only 1 day after this proposal, the firm's management backed off, and once again proposed its previous unjust conditions.

Since the company's contempt for the rights and demands of the workers was clear, the workers, in concert, had to take the following step, so long as the

company was not eager to solve the matter amicably. Thus the workers' union, in a statement issued on 10 September, called for the convening of a general assembly of trades unions, in an emergency meeting, so that the workers jointly could decide what they deemed appropriate concerning this situation, which the company had created. The meeting was set for 19 September, but on 11 September, after an initiative by the General Federation of Kuwaiti Workers and the Federation of Petroleum Workers, a final negotiating session was held between the union and the company. The result was the signing of an agreement, in which the company was committed to:

1. Give grade 29 to all those currently holding grade 30, after considering that grade 30 is a temporary grade, until the day they are trained and qualified to fulfill all the tasks and responsibilities of the position, provided that that be a period not to exceed 6 months from the date of this agreement, and provided that the training of the first group be from 15 September 1982, and be retroactive for two and a half months.
2. The training period between grade 32 and grade 29 has been made 18 months, beginning 15 December 1982.

7005

CSO: 4404/710

IDEA OF UNIFIED GULF PRESS LAW SCORED

Kuwait AL-TALI'AH in Arabic No 758, 1 Sep 82 p 19

[Text] Last week, we read news reports in the local press to the effect that a unified law for censorship of the press would be submitted during the meetings of the information undersecretaries of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] states, to be held in Abu Dhabi on 14 and 15 September.

That was denied in subsequent statements, but an interview with Mr 'Abdullah al-'Amri, the director general of information in the Omani Ministry of Information and Youth Affairs, which was published in one of our local papers a few days ago, contained a statement confirming that a prepared draft will be discussed in those meetings.

* In order that these matters not be put into a context of confusion and fine, empty words concerning the need for cooperation, unity, coordination and the public good, etc., we want to make a few points.

* Kuwait is a country governed by a press law, which was ratified by a popularly-elected national assembly. This law contains many stipulations for which the newspapers and their journalists have devoted much of their lives, in order to get them established and make them reality. The Gulf experience in this field, some of which is based on the press being subservient to the ministries of information, with a journalist being an employee of the ministry, is not in keeping with the Kuwaiti reality. Moreover, the GCC states do not have a single parliament elected by the people, along with the consequences of that on all fields of life.

Therefore, we are afraid that the Gulf "totality," with its circumstances and interests, will prevail over the Kuwaiti "part," under the cover of pompous generalities and under the burden of the general interests, in order to encroach on our well-thought-out and deep-rooted experiment, as compared to some of the Gulf countries.

We stood at attention, stimulated by this verbal flood that submerges us in generalities concerning the public good, aimed at robbing us of one of the basic democratic gains in our country.

Therefore, we want to warn the members of the National Assembly to be aware of what could result from the meetings of the information undersecretaries, pertaining to press censorship laws.

Moreover, during the same period in which this matter surfaced, doubts and questions arose concerning the extent of the truth of rumors that positions are being staked out, so that they will be in accord with the new stage, i.e., the stage of the "push to Camp David," and the revival of those parts that were suspended.

Therefore, we repeat the warning and call for eyes and minds to be opened to what is being designed.

7005

CSO: 4404/710

DETAILS BEHIND ASSASSINATION OF KUWAITI EMBASSY SECRETARY DISCLOSED

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 282, 25 Sep 82 p 18

[Article by Sa'id 'Alami: "Will Spain Be Able to End Assassination of Arabs on Its Territories"]

[Text] Madrid--The assassination of the first secretary of the Kuwaiti Embassy in Madrid on the 16th of this month has generated a major shock in the Arab diplomatic circles in the Spanish capital. Commenting on this crime, a Gulf diplomat in Madrid said: "This means that it is possible at any hour of the day for any demented individual to approach and shoot you to death on any sidewalk and then get any number of justifications.

This is what actually happened. At 2020, Najib al-Rifa'i left his office, accompanied by the embassy driver and his personal driver. The assassin surprised them from behind and opened fire on them while they were about to get into their car. Najib al-Rifa'i rushed to get into the car, the embassy driver dropped to the ground and the other driver hid under the car. In an instant, the assassin approached the first secretary of the Kuwaiti Embassy and shot him to death in the back seat of his car and then fled.

According to the Spanish television, radio and press agency, the assassin belongs to Abu Nidal's group. But an official of the Kuwaiti Embassy who was present during the Spanish police's interrogation of the assassin, through an interpreter, has assured AL-MUSTAQBAL that the assassin did not say that he belongs to Abu Nidal's group but said that he belongs to a radical group whose name he did not divulge. When asked whether this group follows Abu Nidal, the assassin, who claims that his name is Ibrahim Nasir and that he is a Palestinian born in Sidon, said that he admires Abu Nidal's actions. The said official added that Ibrahim Nasir boasted of assassinating a Kuwaiti diplomat and asserted that his plan was to kill Muhammad al-Saddah, the Kuwaiti ambassador, who was on vacation in Kuwait when the crime was committed.

It is to be noted that no identity card or passport confirming the assassin's identity has been found on the assassin who has claimed that he lost his papers after arriving in Spain 4 months ago. On the day following the Kuwaiti diplomat's assassination, the Spanish Government issued a statement strongly condemning this ugly crime and asserting that the Spanish authorities

will not permit the transformation of their territories into an arena for the settlement of accounts.

Will the Spanish Government be able to fulfill what it has promised on not allowing the Spanish territories to be transformed into an arena for the settlement of accounts (perhaps meaning by this the Arab accounts)?

On the morning of 21 September 1982, a news report was announced in Spain about a big explosion in the Iraqi Cultural Center in Madrid, located in a separate building, which caused no casualties.

The Spanish Government demonstrated considerable goodwill as indicated by the Carlos III medal which the Spanish Government accorded to the late Najib al-Rafa'i on the day a Kuwaiti plane carried his coffin to his homeland after an official sendoff in which units of the Spanish air force participated and which the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, a representative of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Foreign Affairs and one of the brothers of the deceased attended.

8494

CSO: 4404/10

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA OF NEW CABINET MEMBERS GIVEN

Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 8 Oct 82 p 10

[Text] Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan

Born in Beirut in 1925. His father was Dib al-Wazzan, and his mother, Khayriyah al-'Aris.

He studied in the Maqasid, and then in the Jesuit University. He earned a law degree in 1947.

He was married in 1953 to Wajihah Idris, and he has two children, Wasim and Susan.

In 1956, he was elected secretary of the National Party Congress, and participated in establishing the national organization.

In 1968, he was elected deputy from Beirut.

In 1969, he was appointed minister of justice.

In 1972, he was nominated for the elections, but he was not successful.

In 1973, he was elected head of the Islamic Council.

In 1980, he was charged with forming the government, following the resignation of Premier Salim al-Huss, on 22 October.

He announced the formation of the previous government on 25 October, with 22 ministers.

Eli Abid Salim

He was born in the town of Bturrarn, in the district of al-Jurah, on 5 March 1930.

His mother was Lamiya' Malik

He was married in 1954 to (Filia Seale), an American, and has four children; Abid, who is studying economics at Georgetown University in Washington; Paul,

who is studying philosophy at Harvard; Lisa, who holds a doctorate and is studying English at the University of North Carolina in the United States; and Nina, who graduated last year from the Medical College of the American University.

He currently resides in the B'abda district, and has a private apartment in the American University of Beirut building.

His brothers are: Fu'ad, Dr Antoine, Fawzi, Dr Phillip and Kamal.

His elementary studies were in his home town, and he completed his secondary studies at the American college in Tripoli.

In 1950, he earned a BA degree from the American University in Beirut. In 1953, he graduated from Johns Hopkins University in Washington, where he earned a doctorate in political science. In 1954, he joined the faculty of the department of political and public administration studies in the American University. In 1956, he returned to Washington, where he was a professor of Middle East studies at Johns Hopkins University.

In 1962, he returned to the American University in Beirut as an assistant professor.

In 1968, he was appointed professor, and held the post of assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in the American University until 1974. He then became head of the Middle East area studies in the University.

In March 1974, he was appointed dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in the American University. He currently holds the post of vice president of the university. (Minister Salim is the only one who visited the Republican Palace at 1800 hours yesterday evening.)

'Issam Fu'ad al-Khuri

He was born in al-Hadath in 1934. His father was a past head of the lawyers guild, the former deputy and minister Fu'ad Khuri.

He graduated from the law institute of St Joseph University in 1956.

He was chairman of the law students' committee in 1955 and 1956. He was elected a member of the lawyers' guild council in Beirut for the 1972 session, and treasurer of the cooperative fund for the union in 1972, 73 and 74.

He is married to the lawyer Marcelle 'Awn.

He was elected head of the lawyers' guild by a majority of 862 votes, succeeding Roger Shikani.

Roger Shikani

He was born in Bikfayya in November 1923.

He is married to 'Ablah Karkabi, and has two daughters, Claude who is married to Joseph Fu'ad 'Amun, and Danielle, an engineering student.

His father is Dr Nicola Shikani, and his mother is Victoria.

In 1954, he graduated from St Joseph University, where he earned a law degree.

He held the post of head of the lawyers' guild for 7 consecutive years from 1975 to the autumn of last year.

In an interview with AL-SAFIR, he said, "It was a great honor for me to remain all that time in the service of lawyers. I hope for success for both the government and the president, because in their success lies the success of all Lebanon. I hope that we can cooperate with the press, because one hand cannot clap."

Baha' al-Din al-Bisat

Born in 1923.

He received elementary and secondary education in the Muqasid in Sidon, and continued his university studies at the Jesuit College of Engineering in Beirut. He graduated from there and worked as an engineer.

He worked in the field of engineering and development in Sharjah and in Lebanon, most particularly in the South.

He was married in 1951 to 'Ataf al-Bisat, and their children are Subhi, Sahi and Nasir.

He has been head of the Lebanese Engineers' Union for 10 years.

He is known for participation in social and developmental activities, especially in the South, and has taken on the responsibilities of the Islamic Muqasid Welfare Society in Sidon.

He is a member of the City Planning Commission and a number of other construction organizations.

Since the 60's, his name has been mentioned for the cabinet. In 1974, he refused the job, after the Sidon incidents and the assassination of Raf Sa'd.

'Adnan Muhammad Marwah

He was born in Jba', al-Nabatiyah district, in 1936.

He received his elementary and secondary education in the Muqasid and American schools in Sidon.

He graduated from the American University in Beirut in 1961 with a degree in general medicine. He pursued his specialties in the United States (gynecology and obstetrics), studying at UCLA and Yale. He is currently working in the American University hospital in Beirut and has the rank of professor in the medical school.

He was married in 1967 to Randah Da'uq and has four children, Riya, Zaynah, Ramza and Ziyad. He is currently exiled from his home because of the incidents.

He is chairman of the Family Planning Society.

How did he receive the news? He told AL-SAFIR that he was stunned by his appointment as minister. He had not been told or contacted before Premier Wazzan announced formation of the cabinet. Commenting on his selection, he said: "The truth is that it is a great responsibility. God willing, I shall serve my country well and work for the interests of the Lebanese people."

Pierre Fu'ad al-Khuri

He was born in 'Alayh in 1930.

His father was Shaykh Fu'ad al-Khuri, the brother of the late president, Shaykh Bisharah al-Khuri.

He is an architect and a civil engineer, one of the most prominent members of his profession in Lebanon.

He is married to Nadiyah al-Ayyubi, and they have three children; Fu'ad, 30; Marwan, 28; and Ilham, 26.

He completed his secondary studies in the Jesuit University and his university studies at the Institute of Fine Arts in Paris.

He recently worked on redesigning President Ilyas Sarkis' villa in Yarze. He is currently supervising the construction of a large church in the Harisa area.

He has won prizes for several of the best engineering projects in France and Saudi Arabia.

Ibrahim Halawi

He was born in Qa'qa'iyah al-Jisr in the district of al-Nabati-yah in 1938.

He has been a lawyer for 15 years.

He is a graduate of the Law College of the Lebanese University, and was one of its outstanding students.

He is married to Ramziyah Karimah, daughter of the late Shaykh Fu'ad Ashraqiyah.

He has three children, two boys and a girl.

He has been a member of the Islamic Council for more than 10 years.

George Afram

He was born in Harat Sakhr, in Kasrawan, in 1934.

He is married and has three children, two boys and a girl.

He has been a member of the board of directors of the Lebanese Industrialists Association for 10 years, and a member of the board's secretariat since 1975.

He pursued courses specializing in industrial management in the University of Harvard in the United States.

He is chairman of the board of the "INDEFSCO" organization, which is an industrial development organization, and contains several development and industrial organizations.

He is chairman of the board of the Unipac Company for cartons and paper products.

He is chairman of the board of the (Sinita) Company, which makes paper handkerchiefs.

'Adil Hamiyeh

He was born in 'Ayn 'Anub in 1930.

His father was the former judge, Fu'ad Hamiyah.

He received his elementary education in the Lycee, and his secondary at the "A.C." His university education was at the American University, where he earned a masters degree in civil engineering.

He is chairman of the board of the railroad and public transportation.

He holds the concession for the 'Alayh electricity company, and is its chairman of the board.

He is a member of the Council for Development and Reconstruction.

He is married to May Bahij Taqi al-Din, and has three children, Fu'ad, Naji and Jumanah.

He is a former professor of the Engineering College of the Lebanese University.

7005

CSO: 4404/25

BUSINESSES WARNED AGAINST DEALING WITH ISRAEL

Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 8 Oct 82 p 7

[Article: "Beirut Chamber Warns Against Dealing, Dangers to the Lebanese Economy"]

[Text] Economic and commercial dealings with Israel, and the influx of Israeli products into Lebanon, were the subject of discussion in a meeting held yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Beirut, chaired by Mr 'Adnan al-Qassar.

Information distributed by the chamber indicated that the board took note of this matter and discussed it in all its ramifications, because it constitutes a danger to the Lebanese market, and is illegal competition for Lebanese production, which is in the direst need of support. The board took note of the dangers of this matter continuing, since its consequences have begun to be reflected in an economic slump in several of the seasons. The board also noted the seriousness of some resorting to importing through the port of Haifa, and bringing goods into Lebanon illegally, which causes great damage to the treasury's resources and to the Lebanese economy.

The board also has reliable information about Israel's repeated attempts to penetrate into the African markets through Lebanese businessmen. This has very serious implications which must be dealt with now.

In light of that, the board formed a special committee composed of the following members: 'Adnan al-Qassar, Gabriel Badaru, Najib al-Khatib and Anwar al-Khalil. Their job is to study this situation in all its aspects, and to contact the head of the Sidon chamber, muhammad al-Za'tari, preparatory to preparing a memorandum to be submitted to the president, Shaykh Amin al-Gemayyal, before his trip to the United States, for the purpose of raising the matter there at the highest levels.

The chamber's board of directors decided to ask for a meeting with the American envoy, Mr Phillip Habib, as soon as he returns to Lebanon, for the same purpose.

On another matter, the board discussed the matter of postal services, and the problems faced by the sorting operations. It was decided to task the chairman

of the board to contact the minister of post and telecommunications to ask him to deal with the matter, and to look at possible ways of cooperation and coordination in this field.

With respect to the removal of rubble and debris from the streets of Beirut, the board praised the services that Mr Rafiq al-Hariri gave, and decided to send a letter of thanks and appreciation to him.

7005

CSO: 4404/25

BRIEFS

UNSAFE BUILDINGS--Yesterday, in the office of the head of the major projects council for Beirut, Engineer Muhammad Ghazayri, a meeting was held, attended by the mayor, Lawyer Shafiq al-Sarduk, and his deputy, Mr Nicola al-'Am, Mr Wafiq al-Nasuli and a number of engineers. They discussed the subject of the commercial center and reviewed its maps and previous studies, and the damages that have occurred. It was decided to hold a meeting with the committee tasked with studying the commercial center, chaired by the governor, Engineer Matri al-Nimr, and ask them to submit a report about their studies. After the meeting, al-Sarduk stated that he and the projects council are working rapidly because he appreciates the extent of the heavy losses the merchants would suffer as a result of delay. Al-Sarduk met with the director of operations for Mr Rafiq al-Hariri in Beirut, Mr Fadhl Shalaq, and a number of engineers, and discussed with them the matter of the buildings that constitute a danger to the public safety. Evidently, the number of these buildings ranges between 150 and 200, and the cost of razing the damaged floors in these buildings ranges between 20,000 and 120,000 pounds per building. The total costs are estimated at about 15 million pounds, and the municipality does not have the necessary equipment to do this job. Mr Shalaq stated that the Awjih Lebanon Company is unable to do this work, in view of the legal problems between the owners and the lessees. They would require a new financial credit, which was not originally apparent, in order to assist al-Hariri. Al-Sarduk mentioned that he would review the matter with the prime minister, and former president Sa'ib Salam, in order to arrange the required funds so as to finance putting out a bid without following the rules, in view of the dire necessity.

7005

CSO: 4404/25

AFRICAN INSTITUTE CONVENES IN TRIPOLI

African Institute Session

Tripoli AL-FAJR AL-JADID in Arabic 14 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] The activities of the First Conference of the African Institute for the Study of Human Values will begin today in the African hall of the Bab al-Bahr Hotel in Tripoli. This conference, which is under the auspices of the Islamic Call Society, will be attended by more than 85 African intellectuals and professors who have come to the Jamahiriyah to discuss several matters of interest to the black continent.

During the conference, which will last for 4 days, several papers will be submitted, dealing with research into how the African personality was formed, working toward eliminating the residue of the cultural imperialism, through which the colonialist attempted to immerse Africa in European culture and eliminate all the African heritage.

Libyan Arab Members of the Institute

There are five members of the institute from the Jamahiriyah. They are: Dr Muhammad Ahmad al-Sharif, Dr Muhammad al-Jarari, Dr Muhammad Abu Qassah, Dr Habib al-Hasanawi and Dr al-Hurayri.

Ghana Chairs the Institute

The presidency of the Institute, during the current period, is Francis 'Abdullah, who is from Ghana.

Today's Program

Today, of course, is the opening day of the conference, which has selected the African hall of the Hotel Bab al-Bahr in Tripoli as its headquarters. The opening program will include the following:

At 1000, the opening ceremony, followed by an opening speech, to be delivered by Dr Muhammad Ahmad al-Sharif, the secretary of the Islamic Call Society. Then, several speeches from participants will be heard.

The afternoon session will be dedicated to listening to research papers. The participants will be divided into six groups, with each group to deal with a specific issue. Then the session will reconvene, and the results of the discussions reviewed.

Institute Basic Data

Tripoli AL-FAJR AL-JADID in Arabic 14 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] The idea for the establishment of the institute started in 1980, when a number of African professors and intellectuals, who were working outside of Africa, decided to join forces, return to their roots and promote their mother continent.

The institute was officially established in September 1982, and the Ghanaian capital of Accra was selected as its headquarters.

The institue has several branches: Togo, America and the Jamahiriyah.

The institute's goal is to bring together African intellectuals and professors and work toward rapprochement among them, using African heritage as a starting point.

Within the institute's membership is a large number of intellectuals and professors from various parts of the continent, in addition to those who are working outside of their native countries. The Libyan artist, 'Abd al-Salam Mas'ud, designed the institute's logo, pictured at the top of the page.

7005

CSO: 4504/544

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS DISCUSSED

New Steel Complex Described

Tripoli Al-FAJR AL-JADID in Arabic 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning, the leader of the revolution inspected the sites of the iron and steel complex in the city of Misratah. The leader was shown the level of implementation of this huge accomplishment, whose production units will begin work the beginning of December 1985.

The iron and steel complex will be built on 6600 hectares, with its own housing development next to it on 420 hectares. This has been allocated for 50,000 residents in the first stage of the project.

There will be:

Three porous iron plants, with an annual capacity of 1,100,000 tons

Two plants to produce steel, annual capacity 1,164,000 tons

Two factories to produce rods and wire, annual capacity 400,000 tons

A factory to produce parts, annual capacity 120,000 tons

A factory to produce hot rolled strips and sheets, with an annual capacity of 580,000 tons

A plant to produce cold rolled strips and sheets, annual capacity 140,000 tons

A harbor to handle bulk raw materials, annual capacity 2,000,000 tons

An electricity generating station, total capacity 400 megawatts

A water desalinization station, annual capacity 27,000 cubic meters

A housing complex of 8,000 units

Implementation of the project will be in two stages.

The first stage will be aimed at producing about 1 million tons of steel products annually, by curtailing the smelting of the imported raw iron ore by the use of domestic natural gas. Completion of the second stage will be done through blast furnaces, with the use of domestic iron ore and imported coke, so that the annual capacity of the complex will reach 5 million tons of steel products over the next 25 years, up to 2003.

The leader also inspected Misaratah's series of ports.

Wadi Labdah Dam

Tripoli AL-FAJR AL-JADID in Arabic 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the leader of the revolution opened the Wadi Labdah dam, which is one of the enormous revolutionary projects achieved in this country, thanks to the glorious 1 September Revolution, and its leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

The opening of this accomplishment occurred amid the exuberance of our people's celebrations for the thirteenth anniversary of the glorious revolution.

The length of this dam is 1,068 meters and its width at bottom is 140 meters. Its height from the base is 27.8 meters, and 8 meters at the top. Its total size is 360,000 cubic meters.

The rain accumulation area measures 300 square kilometers for the annual heavy rainfall average of 250 millimeters. The capacity of this dam's lake is 5,200,000 cubic meters of water, while the annual average for the lake's capacity is 2,300,000 cubic meters.

This project includes 9 other dams to hold back both the Wadi Labdah and the Wadi Suf al-Jin in order to reduce erosion.

The purpose of building this dam was to feed the carrier stratum that supplies the city of al-Khams with water confined in the dam's basin, through natural seepage, and to preserve this water and not lose it into the sea.

Implementation of this project took 15 months.

Small Plants Opened

Tripoli AL-FAJR AL-JADID in Arabic 14 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] Yesterday morning in Tripoli, the factories to produce home appliances, butchering equipment and health materials were opened. They are subordinate to the National Company for Aluminum, Lead and Home Appliances Industries.

The secretary of the General People's Committee spoke at the ceremony marking this occasion, and in his introduction, he saluted the workers of this factory for the efforts they are exerting to achieve self-sufficiency. He said: "Everyday we are witnessing enormous accomplishments being made on the soil of the Jamahiriyyah, thanks to the glorious revolution. These accomplishments will enable us to resist the imperialist and reactionary plots."

He made it clear that this accomplishment was practical evidence of the belief of these glorious people in their revolution and in the ideas of their leader. It is proof of what the workers have done after their liberation from exploitation.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for the Economy and Light Industries made a speech, in which he praised the workers in this installation for the efforts they were making toward advancement and achieving multiple goals, so as to share in satisfying the demands of the citizens in terms of national industries.

He said that the opening of these plants today comes within the framework of opening several production centers on the occasion of the thirteenth anniversary of the glorious revolution. These plants include motorcycles in the city of al-Biyan al-Awal, vehicles in al-Khams, fruit and vegetable processing in al-Jabal al-Akhdhar, as well as other kinds of factories.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for the Economy and Light Industry made it clear that several other factories will be opened, which were accomplished because of the glorious revolution, including a wool industrial complex in Bani Walid, a plant to assemble tires and inner tubes in Tripoli, a central workshop and automated bakeries in Tripoli, Subha and the city of al-Biyan al-Awal, and a plastics factory, as well as other industrial plants.

The production capacity of the cutlery factory amounts to 1,800,000 pieces a year, with one shift, and there are 20 workers in this plant.

Production capacity for the butcher knife and cleaver factory will be 240,000 units a year, with one shift, and the number of workers will be 25.

The number of workers in the covered dishes factory will be 15, producing 108,000 units a year, with one shift. The production capacity of the factory to produce toilets and foot baths is 240,000 units a year, with one shift, with a production staff of 4 persons.

During this ceremony, an exhibition of industrial products was also opened, on the occasion of the thirteenth anniversary of the glorious revolution.

The opening ceremonies of these factories were attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Education, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning, and some of the members of the People's Committee for the municipality of Tripoli.

7005

CSO: 4504/544

RIYADH VIEWS AL-JUMAYYIL MEETING WITH KING HASSAN II

LD012250 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Nov 82

[(Husayn Al-askary) commentary]

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II met today in Rabat with Lebanese President Amin Al-jumayyil. This was the first meeting between the Lebanese president and an Arab leader since his rise to power.

The meeting between his majesty the Moroccan monarch and the Lebanese president has a special importance, not only because of the development of Lebanese events during the last few months but also because of the connection between these developments and the question of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This conflict has entered a critical phase brought about by the nature of Palestinian-Lebanese relations, and the new developments in these relations following the evacuation of the resistance fighters from Beirut. This evacuation was connected with pressures from the Israeli enemy and from a concern on the part of the resistance fighters for the safety of Lebanon.

Respect and appreciation for the Palestinian Resistance has increased throughout the Arab world and on the international level. The evacuation gave the Palestinian Resistance power. It increased the international community's conviction in the necessity to find a just and durable solution to the problem of the Palestinian people; a solution whose essence is to enable the Palestinians to practice their legitimate rights.

The Moroccan monarch's meeting with the Lebanese president comes today, following the visit of the Arab committee to Washington led by His Majesty King Hassan II and following President Al-jumayyil's tour of the United States, France and Italy, to reflect an increasing Arab interest in the necessity for Arabs to overcome the diversity of opinions, and to deal with the new phase recently created by the Arab Summit in Fes where Arab unanimity was the distinguishing characteristic. Moreover, to say that Mr Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, will meet with the Lebanese president during his visit to Morocco, adds a new dimension to the evaluation by the Arab nation of the outcome of the Arab committee's meeting with American President Reagan, of the Lebanese brethren's viewpoints regarding the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanese territories, and the connection of this withdrawal with future developments and repercussions on the Arab move to convince the international community to listen to Arab opinion.

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH COMMENTS ON AL-JUMAYYIL, 'ARAFAT TALKS IN RABAT

LD011446 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Nov 82

['Abdallah al-Khurayyis commentary]

[Excerpts] The Moroccan capital today welcomes Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat for their first meeting since the exit of the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut. It is also the first visit President Al-Jumayyil has made to an Arab state since taking office. The summit between the two men will be held with the participation of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, who led the seven-man committee, formed by the Arab Summit in Fes, to Washington and New York.

Naturally, Palestinian-Lebanese relations, after the events in Beirut and the departure of the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut, will be the center of discussion at the meeting. The Palestinians are eager to know the future of these relations and the foundations on which they will be built in light of their patriotic sacrifices in which they underlined their keen desire to safeguard the security and safety of Lebanon, to foil Israel's designs, and to its barbarous behavior in Beirut made the pretext of the presence of Palestinian fighters. [passage omitted]

The important role at the talks to be played by the host, His Majesty the King of Morocco, will be to bring viewpoints closer, to remove suspicion, and to build a new relationship which will underline the cohesion of the Lebanese and Palestinian people and do away with the suspect roles which shook the bases of this cohesion, which led to the harm, danger and tragedies experienced by both nations.

If we look at the statements of the Lebanese president concerning the Palestinian issue, we will most certainly be optimistic, because the new construction of Lebanese-Palestinian relations takes into consideration the desire to close any breach that might be exploited by (those who played those roles). The Palestinian Resistance has confirmed that a Palestinian presence in Lebanon has never been against Lebanon's interests. Nevertheless, the Palestinian fighters left Beirut because the continuation of Palestinian Resistance is not dependent on the presence of a number of its fighters in a specific place, and because the Palestinian people's feeling toward the Lebanese people will always be one of fraternity.

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LAGU DISCUSSES VISIT TO SOUTH, ADVANTAGES OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Khartoum AL-SAHFAH in Arabic 1 Sep 82 p 3

[Interview with Joseph Lagu, vice-president, by Hasbah Abu 'Arafat in Juba: "The Efforts of All Must Be Directed Toward Coping With the Concerns of the Citizens"]; date and place not specified]

[Text] Joseph Lagu, vice president of the republic, paid a working visit to the south on 3 August after assuming his new post. In the first stage of the visit, he covered the areas of Torit, Burr and Nimule and neighboring villages.

When the visit was over, AL-SAHFAH met with him in Juba where he discussed the results of his visit to the south and answered some questions of concern to the southern citizen.

Security Conditions

With regard to the timing of the visit to the Southern Region, Joseph Lagu said: "The primary objective of my visit to the Southern Region was to get acquainted with general conditions, particularly with regard to the security issue. I therefore visited East Equatoria and Torit and evaluated the situation there. I also visited the Burr area and Kungur and will complete the remainder of my visit at a subsequent date. The areas I visited are important because they are the areas that experience most of the security problems that arise among the tribes from time to time."

"By means of this visit, I tried to make a study myself of the security situation because most of the brothers in the north believe that the security situation in the south is unstable, particularly in East Equatoria."

Joseph Lagu went on to say: "I state frankly that most of our security problems center around our eastern border with a neighboring country. This country is trying to transfer its problems of instability to Sudan by exploiting circumstances peculiar to the Southern Region. I also came to the south to meet with my colleagues in the regional government, to urge them to give priority to issues of stability and security because these are the cornerstones of progress in the south. Communications and road networks must be improved, particularly in the areas of East Equatoria and Upper Nile along our border with Kenya and Ethiopia to cope with all attempts at sabotage and disruption of stability and security."

Conditions Are Generally Calm

I asked him about his evaluation of security conditions in the south in general. The vice president replied: "The security situation is generally good. I will say candidly that certain politicians who lost their positions are trying to disrupt security in the region by trying to sow mistrust in the new government, to spread tendentious rumors and stir up the students. I hope that all veteran politicians will go to their regions, rather than stay in Juba, and support the efforts of the government to implement its programs and plans which will serve the southern citizen, who has many problems."

Tribal Problems

I asked Joseph Lagu what effect the tribal problems that emerge in the region from time to time have on the security situation.

He replied: "Tribal problems have to affect security conditions. The problems that arise between the tribes are a routine issue in the region and occur because of the overlapping of tribal boundaries and disputes over pasture. The recent incidents that took place in Kabwita among the al-Tabwisa tribes and that resulted in the deaths of several policemen could have been avoided had it not been for the misconduct of the officer who was leading the police force."

No Partition for the South

I asked him, since decentralization had stirred up a big political argument in the region, what his view on the application of decentralization in the south are?

He replied: "Decentralization of the Southern Region in no way means partition of the south and fragmentation of the people, as some claim. Rather, it is a new philosophy of government by which we are trying to shift power to the people in their own areas and regions of Sudan as an expression of the status of these areas and the difficulty of governing the country through a centralized approach.

"Decentralization is an administrative device that brings the people close to the seat of authority and decision making and helps to manifest the potential of each citizen in developing his region. It creates extensive jobs for the residents of the region, facilitates administrative matters and gives impetus to development."

The South Experiment

The vice president of the republic continued:

"While signing the peace agreement, we have proposed to the brothers in the north the division of Sudan into three regions in addition to the Southern Region, but they did not agree to the proposal at that time. However, after the success of the regional government experiment in the south, the brothers in the north took the initiative and divided the north into a number of regions. Decentralization in the north has had good results for each region."

Partition of the Southern Region into several regions is nothing new. This was proposed earlier when the British divided Sudan into seven provinces, three of which, Bahr al-Ghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile, were in the south. In 1948, at the time of the legislative assemblies, the south sought regional government under a federation. In fact, after the agreement was signed, the south experienced a sort of decentralization when its provinces were split into six, rather than three, to facilitate running the administration and concentrating services in each area of the south.

Sudan for All

The vice president said:

"Some of the old politicians who belong to the Nile tribes believe that decentralization was brought about to fragment them, but this is not true. Sudan is Sudan and every citizen has full freedom to live anywhere because the homeland is for all."

Need To Forget All Disputes

Joseph Lagu talked about the political consequences of the recent elections in the region, saying:

"I made clear to the new ministers that they must be fathers to all and all disputes of the past must be forgotten, that they are responsible for every person in the south and that the issue is not one of gaining cabinet positions."

"I believe that the current government must direct itself to immediate action and stop talking."

"Every citizen must feel that the government is in earnest in coping with the problems of the people and the focus is on improving roads, cleaning up the cities and freeing all available potential to accomplish that."

Position of the Intellectuals

Joseph Lagu said: "The problem of the south is inherent in the position of the southern intellectuals, who ask the government for more than is within its capabilities. Every intellectual wants to hold an important post."

"These intellectuals must set themselves to work in earnest everywhere and give up talking on the sidelines, because we are in pressing need of their ideas and efforts to develop the Southern Region. I hope that we will see the southern intellectuals taking part with the average citizen in reclaiming agricultural land for cultivation in food and cash crops. Good management is management that gets out of the office and lives close to the problems of the people."

Joseph Lagu covers some problems of basic service in the region, saying: "The problem of the shortage of health and educational services in particular is a major one facing the current government. Take, for example, the problem of the

debts of contractors to the regional government, which have had a major effect on the provision of health and educational services. I believe that the size of these debts has been exaggerated and there must be a comprehensive and careful audit of them to confirm that the figures presented now, more than 7 million pounds, are valid."

The New Government

In conclusion he said:

"The new government includes young people who are eager to serve the southern citizen and we must give them the opportunity to accomplish that."

Joseph Lagu appealed to the citizens of the south to engage in earnest and fruitful work to overcome the problems of the south.

He said that talking about stability and progress will not bring them about; rather, it will take sincere and earnest work and every citizen must be depended on to build the south.

8389

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CONCLUSION OF BA'TH SEMINAR

Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 10 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] The Sixth Seminar of the Ba'th Vanguard held by the leadership of the organization at al-Asad Camp in Latakiah concluded its activities yesterday. The seminar took place under the supervision of Ilyas al-Lati, head of the Education Office and the National Vanguard Office.

In its concluding session, the seminar approved recommendations and proposals worked out by the seminar committees. These concerned subjects that included applied schools, vanguards' headquarters, international camps, gardens, theaters, cultural centers, summer clubs, and athletic training centers within the framework of the Activities Centers Committee. Other subjects included the national festival, and athletic festival, athletic championships, the scouts' competitions, and the national seminar. In its recommendations and proposals, the seminar stressed the necessity of expediting the completion of the international camps in Latakiah, Tartus, and al-Zabadani.

The seminar proposed that a biannual international exhibition of children's drawings be established and recommends that emphasis be placed on the extensive celebrations to be held on Arabic Language Day on 20 March. It also requested that the vanguard organization be extended to the remaining lower elementary classes and approved vanguard education programs for the third grade classes that have approved inclusion of the vanguard organization.

In an address during the concluding ceremony of the conference, Ilyas al-Lati expressed his pleasure at the success of the activities of the seminar in its assumption of the responsibilities of educational development on clear and strong foundations, especially through the achievement of unified responsibility among the agencies concerned with the education of children.

Ahmad Abu Musa also delivered an address in which he saluted the head of the National Office for his sponsorship of the seminar and his attendance at its sessions and for the office's supervision over the direction of socialist national education in our country.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mr al-Lati distributed certificates of appreciation, badges, and gifts to the scout supervisors who were selected as leading scouts for the current year in consideration of their efforts in the service of the work of the vanguard in their governorates.

8591

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AGRICULTURE STATISTICS REPORTED

Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 8 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Hasan Haydar: "Agriculture in the Plain of al-Ghab Faces Problems Requiring a Quick Solution; Model Villages and Improvement of Irrigation and Drainage Canals a Must"]

[Text] We are saying nothing new when we stress that agriculture has a basic role in the national economy, especially in an agricultural country that is working to build itself and strengthen its capabilities under circumstances in which the need for food security at the national, regional, and international levels is growing more acute.

The future of our country depends to a large degree on the extent of our success in achieving a socialist transformation in the countryside and widespread and rapid development in the agricultural sector, including both the animal and crop fields.

For these reasons, the issue of agriculture heads the country's list of economic and social concerns as the main pillar of the national economy. This was confirmed by the fifth five-year plan. Despite the development and accomplishment that have occurred in the agricultural situation, the process of optimum development is just beginning. Indeed, it has imposed many burdens and large expenses on land reclamation, irrigation projects, and feasible development of optimum investment with long-range profitability.

The drainage of the al-Ghab swamp was one of the first major projects in the field of agricultural land reclamation and utilization.

The Plain of al-Ghab, Tar al-'Ala, and al-'Asharanah are now among the most important fertile areas under the supervision of the State Organization for the Administration and Regulation of the Utilization of al-Ghab, the heart of the governorate of Hamah which is vibrant with activity and production. These productive fertile plains support our national economy with strong and diverse production and supplies consumers with necessary food and consumer goods, including both plant and animal products. Important economic products are grown here over large acreages, particularly cotton, grains, sugar beets, and other products. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, and various poultry fowl are raised in the area. An area of 1,348,590 hectares is administered by the al-Ghab Utilization Organization including 82,046 hectares of arable land.

The irrigated arable land consists of 63,287 hectares. There are 37,596 hectares of irrigated land in the plain of al-Ghab and 25,691 hectares of irrigated land in Tar al-'Ala and al-'Asharanah. Due to these large areas, production of these fertile plains last year was as follows:

--Some 22,530 hectares of cotton was grown with a actual production of 50,960 tons.

-- Some 630 hectares of sugar beets was grown for a production of 29,190 tons.

--Onion production was 23,771 tons. Sunflower production was 3,918 tons. Tomato production was 8,205 tons. Yellow corn production was 655 tons. White corn production was 614 tons. Tobacco production was 311 tons.

--With regard to winter crops, autumn beet production was 104,482 tons, Mexican wheat production was 18,232 tons, and autumn potato production was 7,614 tons.

With regard to the unirrigated crops, winter unirrigated harvests were as follows: 81,270 tons of Mexican wheat, 5,092 tons of ordinary wheat, 78,113 tons of autumn beets, and 7,614 tons of spring potatoes.

--The above represents crop production. With regard to animal production, the statistics indicate that there are considerable numbers of cows, sheep, goats, and poultry fowl in this area. Moreover, they are increasing continuously in terms of both quality and number as a result of health care, concern with breeding, and the excellent opportunities provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform to serve this sector based on the latest breeding and health care methods.

--There were 27,580 head of domestic cattle, including 1,881 head of Syrian cattle and 1,316 head of foreign cattle. The total number of cattle was 30,777 head. There were 73,064 head of sheep, 17,188 head of mountain goats, 918 head of Syrian goats, and 290,000 chickens, including 122,000 laying hens and 168,000 pullets.

Formerly, the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform was in charge of the administration of the Plain of al-Ghab project. However, the state found that this production sector needed a new advanced administration. Therefore, it created an organization called the State Organization for the Administration and Organization of the Utilization of al-Ghab. This organization prepared the projects involving the long-, middle-, and short-range plans related to the utilization of al-Ghab and the installations under its control according to the ministry's instructions. It also oversees the implementation of these plans in keeping with the general plan of the state.

Other responsibilities include creation and development of the necessary installations and their operations in accordance with the established plans and programs. Thus it planned and developed the agricultural cooperatives, which constitute as a whole a subsidiary federation connected directly with the State Agricultural Cooperative Federation. It supervised the operations of these cooperatives and the federation, audited its accounts, and approved its budgets, final balances, and statements of profits and losses. The organization is the supervisory administrative agency over these cooperatives and the federation.

In addition, the necessary measure were formulated and implemented to accomplish the programmed expansion of agriculture and animal production with the aim of increasing production, improving quality, ensuring mechanical services and associated requirements as well as the requirements of production necessary for the utilization of al-Ghab, maintaining all but the main irrigation and drainage canals, implementating irrigation and drainage operations, and reclaiming whatever land is deemed necessary. One example is the establishment and administration of small agricultural processing units in al-Ghab through coordination with the responsible agencies, with the provision that the ownership and administration of these units will gradually be transferred to the federation. Another example is the training of the workers in these units and the education of the farm workers and cooperativists in fields related to increasing and improving production. A third example is the supervision of projects scheduled for al-Ghab in the state investment plans and direction of the implementation of related agreements, thus ensuring maximum utilization of these projects. As part of the objective plan, work has been done to enable the people of al-Ghab to build their houses, to participate with the government agencies and popular organizations involved in the implementation of the necessary public facilities, to ensure the funding of the necessary operations to administer and utilize al-Ghab and the installations and cooperatives from its private funds and in general to carry out all the other operations connected with the administration and organization of the utilization of al-Ghab.

However, this historic organization was not able to implement the tasks delegated to it and as a result began to perform what was actually the role of the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform in some technical fields such as guidance, protective measures, forestation, and other areas and thus become a structure without content or components. This was due to the fact that all the supervisory organizations responsible for al-Ghab--which include the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform, the Major Projects Organization with headquarters in (Muharradah), general works, water wealth, housing, and facilities supervising over the Technical Office, the creation of model villages, and the like--are not attached to the State Organization for the Administration and Organization of the Utilization of al-Ghab, which has led to a multiplicity of supervisory agencies and poor coordination of its duties and tasks. Another factor in this was the detachment of all the economic installations that had provided financial resources to the organization, including the Jabb Ramlah cattle installation and the al-Ghab Fish installation after the creation of the State Cattle Organization and the State Fish Organization.

The work of the organization was restricted to the provision of services and it lost its economic character when its functions became mixed with those of the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform in al-Ghab. The latter organization was and still is the sole outlet to cover the financial deficit of the organization. In fact, the two were retained for this purpose. There are still agricultural problems which are unsolved and which the organization has not been given suitable resources to solve. These problems are a handicap to agricultural utilization and reduce production.

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